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FATAH OFFICIAL VIEWS U.S.-EUROPEAN MIDDLE EAST RIFT

NC110840 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 9 Jun 80 pp 32-37

[Interview granted "last week" in Arabic by newly elected Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan to Lydia Georgi of MONDAY MORNING magazine--exact date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] What was your reaction to President Carter's warning to Western Europe not to launch a Middle East peace initiative and his threat to use the U.S. veto to block any attempt to amend or supplement Resolution 242?

[Answer] This didn't come as a surprise to the Palestinian revolution, of course, because it is well-known that American foreign policy is now governed by two major considerations.

The first is President Carter's election interests. We all remember what President Truman did when his secretary of defense (James Forrestal) warned him against backing the Palestinian partition resolution. "Where are the Arab votes?" he said. Forrestal, as you know, committed suicide after that interview.

The second major consideration governing American foreign policy is Washington's hostility toward the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian people in general. This hostility has increased with the defeat of the Cyrus Vance line and the rise of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the man who once said, "Bye-bye, PLO."

So we in the PLO and Fatah are not at all surprised by Carter's position. It can be said, however, that we have begun to achieve a major political victory by precipitating an American-European rift on the Palestinian question.

American-European unity has always been the backbone of Israel's foreign policy. Our success in penetrating the American-European pro-Israel alliance means that we have succeeded in driving a wedge into the traditional pro-Israel camp. And we are certain that this (European) shift will in a few years spread to include American public opinion, on which we are now concentrating.

America must realize what Europe has realized: that there will be no oil or secure economic interests for the West in our Arab region unless the West recognizes and grants the Palestinians' rights.

At any rate, who can show me one constant in American foreign policy over which there are no differences in Washington? America is in a mess today.

Anyone who looks at American history will find that the United States has over the past hundred years managed to get involved in all wars, but has never participated in the making of one peace. It pulled out of Vietnam in defeat. It pulled out of Korea in defeat. It pulled out of Iran in defeat. The earth is quaking under its feet in Turkey. In the Middle East, it has been defeated.

Considering all this, is it surprising that Carter should adopt this unjust attitude toward the cause of the Palestinian people? His position is a synthesis of American attitudes toward all just causes in the world over the past 100 years.

[Question] Since there are strategic relations between Washington and Western Europe, do you think this American position will prompt the Europeans to drop the idea of a Middle East peace initiative? To what extent do you think Europe can be independent of the United States?

[Answer] I believe that Giscard d'Estaing will now begin to understand what Charles de Gaulle wanted 15 years ago. Giscard d'Estaing came to change the direction of de Gaulle's France and return to the alliance with the United States. Now he will realize that de Gaulle was right in adopting the position he adopted.

I don't believe that Europe can afford to bow to the American position, because its interests are threatened and, unlike the United States, it is incapable of confrontation.

[Question] So you believe Europe will give its Arab interests priority over its American interests?

[Answer] That depends on how we direct the struggle in this coming stage.

Where the direction of the struggle is concerned, the steering wheel is in the hands of those who own the oil wells. That is why, in the recent Fatah congress, there was a growing trend in favor of using oil as a political card. I believe that in our future meetings with all Arab regimes, we will not accept to have oil remain as an economic card. Oil has been lifted in the Palestinian revolution's program of action.

[Question] But to what extent do you think the Arab regimes will be prepared to meet this demand? They have used oil as a political weapon only once, briefly, and, judging by the statements we have been hearing, they don't have the slightest intention of using it again, of "mobilizing Arab resources," as the Fatah resolution put it. How can Fatah or the PLO impose the use of oil as a political weapon? You once threatened to blow up the oil wells. Is this being contemplated again now?

[Answer] What is required now is to steer the struggle in a certain direction, not to threaten the oil wells. What is required is to threaten the means of oil transportation, not the oil itself, because the oil, in the final analysis, is ours. What is required is to make the West realize that the flow of Arab oil in its direction cannot be viewed independently of its positions on the Middle East. How can this be done most effectively? That depends on the creativity of the directors of the struggle. But it goes without saying that cauterization, as a treatment, should always be used as a last resort--not at first.

[Question] Is there any truth to the rumors we have heard that Fatah is not in favor of the proposed European initiative?

[Answer] I have not heard that Fatah is not in favor of the initiative. It is true that Fatah is not counting on the European initiative being a root action, an effective effort. Fatah, however, will study with great interest any European initiative which recognizes the Palestinians' right to return to their land and establish an independent Palestinian state, and which recognizes the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative, Fatah would certainly consider such an initiative a great step forward in Palestinian-European and Arab-European relations.

[Question] But one does get the impression that there is at least a wing in Fatah that opposes the European initiative. I believe this impression is given by the paragraph in the Fatah statement which speaks about relations with Europe. That paragraph calls for opposition of any initiative which does not take the Palestinians' legitimate rights into consideration. Why this anticipation of matters?

[Answer] Because we, the Palestinians, have become experts on the West. Not all initiatives are well-intentioned. The British move, for instance, differs from the French move. What France wants is to set a Middle East equation, which in part serves Palestinian interests but part of which is unacceptable to the Palestinians. The current objective of the British, on the other hand, is to stall for time, to allow the American elections to go by without a detonation.

So we can't afford to be well-intentioned in our attitude toward any European initiative until we see what it is and how effective it is. Don't forget that we're not a state, but a political movement. If we mobilize our people in favor (of an initiative), it will not be easy to mobilize them against it later. A switch from "yes" to "no" would be regarded as a failure. In contrast, if we mobilize our people against an initiative and that initiative later produces tangible, favorable results, a switch from "no" to "yes" would be accepted by the Palestinian people.

Add to this the fact that we know all about the French-German-British struggle over the question of the European initiative. The United States is represented in Europe by West Germany and England, and those two powers, as you know, are not weak elements in Europe. Hence our caution.

The recent Fatah congress lingered for some time over the question of Western Europe. I believe the longest discussion during the congress--4 consecutive hours--centered on this question. In the end, a special resolution was drafted on the subject, and the doors of political action in Europe are now wide open.

[Question] Does this mean we can expect increased Palestinian-European contacts, including, perhaps, more visits by Yasir 'Arafat to Europe--to France, for instance?

[Answer] Palestinian political and diplomatic activity in Europe will definitely increase. A new initiative will be set in motion. I would not be surprised if, after the next Palestine National Council meeting, some of our brothers are singled out to devote their full time to Europe.

[Question] Can we assume that you will be concentrating on France and trying, through Paris, to reach the European governments whose positions are closer to Washington's?

[Answer] We will, of course, concentrate on the countries which have taken more steps in the right direction. Austria, for instance, has advanced more than France. Then there's Italy and Spain.

The Palestinian revolution is no longer a toddler in Europe. We are no longer in the first 100 meters, we're approaching the end of the last 100 meters. We must now work to make Europe realize that its presence in the Arab region will depend on its refusal to bow to the United States and its recognition of the Palestinians' rights. If we succeed in this, wide horizons will open to us in Europe.

[Question] When you talk about European interests in the Middle East, you're talking mainly about its interests in the Arab oil-producing countries. What do you think of Crown Prince Fahd's recent statement that President as-Sadat has done all he can and that Saudi Arabia is ready to participate in a peaceful solution if Israel agrees to pull out of the lands it occupied in 1967?

[Answer] Any political statement must start from an admission of the failure of the Camp David process and a determination to end the Camp David stage. This being so, I don't believe that the oil countries should address Europe and the United States so calmly. They must address them in terms of a choice between the oil flow and Palestinian interests. Many Arabs have tried to talk to America from moderate positions, and what have we achieved as a result?

We, the Palestinians, no longer attach any importance to verbal dialogues with America, because it has been established that no such dialogues can change the American position. Only the equation on the ground can change anything. Ayatollah Khomeyni, for instance, changed the equation in the region by his position in Iran. He checked the Camp David spread toward the Arabs of Asia.

I would have wished that Prince Fahd had drawn a link between oil and American recognition of the PLO as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and American recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. Things have gone beyond the dialogue stage. We are now in the stage of confrontation with America.

[Question] Saudi Arabia appears to have no intention of entering into such a confrontation.

[Answer] Saudi Arabia will eventually have to face the alternatives and realize that its future--its internal interests, its interests as a Saudi Arabian Kingdom--depends on the choice it makes. The choice has become a reality, and there's no getting away from it anymore. I don't say this from a position of hostility toward Saudi Arabia. However, I do believe that Saudi policy in the Middle East is in need of root changes, and that if the required root decisions are not taken, Saudi Arabia will face many difficulties in the Middle East.

[Question] You talk as if you believe that a shift in Saudi policy is inevitable. How long do you think I will take for the change to occur, and what factors do you think may accelerate it? Internal problems, for instance?

[Answer] I personally don't know if Saudi Arabia will change its position or not. All I say is that any intelligent person who analyzes the present situation will realize the truth of what a French politician once said: That death in politics is not death, but a failure to recognize new elements. There are new elements in the region now, and if Saudi Arabia fails to recognize them, its policy in the region is bound to meet with resounding failure. Whether or not it will recognize them is a Saudi affair on which I frankly am not well-informed.

[Question] Do you think President Carter will succeed in persuading Jordan to join the autonomy talks?

[Answer] Our information is that Brzezinski has told Jordan that the United States has been backing it for 23 years in anticipation of this day. Brzezinski is exerting pressure on Jordan to join the autonomy talks, and when we drew closer to Jordan over the past two years, we did so after the Baghdad summit resolutions which rejected Camp David and the autonomy project. We let bygones be bygones because we wanted to stand united against Camp David. The present link between Jordan and the PLO is based on Jordan's rejection of the autonomy project. If Jordan accepts that project now, it will have taken a decision to confront the Palestinians. We will not allow anyone to represent or speak for the Palestinians. Anyone who takes it upon himself to do so or enters into the autonomy talks will have taken a stand with Israel, and confrontation with him will be inevitable.

My hope, of course, is that Carter will fail to pull Jordan into the autonomy talks.

[Question] Do you think you will succeed in turning Jordan into a "central base for the struggle against the Zionist enemy" again, as one of the Fatah resolutions stated?

[Answer] We hope we will, of course, but I believe the road to that goal is a long one. In other words, this objective is not within sight. It will need a long and difficult effort.

[Question] I get the feeling, from your answers, that you suspect there's a chance that Jordan will join the autonomy talks.

[Answer] We believe that the greatest danger to the Palestinian revolution would be the participation of any Arab party in the autonomy project. We are pleased that as-Sadat's attempt to get involved in that project has failed, and we hope this will be a lesson to those who imagine that we can get anywhere through truce tactics with the Americans and their Israeli allies.

I believe Brzezinski is out to hit the Palestinian revolution in Lebanon, to clear the way for Jordanian participation in the autonomy talks.

We can't but be unequivocal on this subject--the subject of Jordan--because the Jordanian position is a critical one. I am speaking plainly because clarity may help keep positions closer together. When we defeat Brzezinski, Jordan will not enter the autonomy talks.

[Question] You say Brzezinski is preparing to hit the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon. What conclusions did the Fatah congress come up with regarding the possibility of a confrontation between the Palestinians and the Shi'ites (specifically, the Amal movement) in Lebanon? We hear that the Shi'ites in the southern border strip staged a demonstration against the Palestinians and in support of Amal in Aitaroun, and that the demonstration was led by renegade Major Sa'ad Haddad and Shaykh Hasan Kazan. Do you see any connection between these developments and the preparations you saw Brzezinski is making?

[Answer] There is no doubt that a plan of action has been prepared for implementation in Lebanon.

You will recall that after the (1976) Riyadh Arab summit, Henry Kissinger said, "In a few years, we'll leave Lebanon in peace." That statement gave us pause. Why did he say "in a few years," not "in a few months" or "in a few weeks"? We had believed that the Riyadh summit might be the beginning of a solution for the Lebanese crisis. Today, four years after the Riyadh summit, we find that there is still no solution for the Lebanese crisis. Why? Because the Americans and the Israel's are linking the Lebanese solution to a settlement of the Middle East crisis.

And we must not forget that America's view of the Middle East is dominated by its desire to build a new defense line against the Soviet Union in this region, to replace the line that has been destroyed. Five years ago, America's defense line was made up of Israel, Ethiopia and Iran. Ethiopia has collapsed. Iran has collapsed. America no longer has a strategic defense line in this region, and it wants to build one. The major axis of the new line is Israel and Egypt, but the rest of it cannot be established except through the "Lebanization" of the region. In other words, they will try to bring Israel in as a major party in the region and then formulate a sort of regional charter which, if violated, would precipitate civil wars in the area--as has happened and is still happening in Lebanon.

So the United States will not end the Lebanese crisis until the Camp David (Egyptian-Israeli) axis succeeds in spreading northward across Jordan to Syria and Turkey, and southward across Sudan to Uganda and Somalia (that part has already been completed).

The United States now wants to hit the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon, to allow the Camp David axis to move northward--a move which has now been checked by the Palestinian-Iranian position and the position of the Baghdad summit.

(Menahem) Begin, who accepts the American plan and wants Israel to have a prominent position in the new axis, is interfering in Lebanon and working toward Lebanese partition--a development which would magnify the Israeli element in the proposed equation. Thus, Israel recently took a decision to attack the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), drive it north and take over south Lebanon up to the Litani River. After that, the plan was to start the shelling of Sidon in preparation for the partition of Lebanon and the emergence of a new regional equation which would besiege Syria.

But the Afghanistan developments and Syrian-Soviet relations have played a role in postponing the implementation of this plan. This is because an Israeli push to the Litani could have opened the door for concentrated Soviet presence in Syria, which would have led to major strategic changes in the map of this region.

The Fatah congress considered this matter at length. It discussed the question of (permanent Palestinian) resettlement (in Lebanon) and what means could be used to convince the Lebanese that any resettlement plan would be a conspiracy against the Palestinian people; that those who accept resettlement are those who would agree to selling Palestine.

The Palestinian information agencies will soon start a major campaign against these resettlement ideas, which are being spread not by the Palestinians, but by those involved in the Israeli plan--a plan aimed at the resumption and escalation of the Lebanese-Palestinian conflict which was stopped by the Riyadh summit.

One sign of this new conflict that they are trying to spark is all the talk about an existing Palestinian-Shi'ite struggle. In the past, the talk was about a Palestinian-Christian struggle. That tune was changed because of the split in the Christian camp and the rise of a man like (former President) Sulayman Franjiyah, who is saying that Lebanon's conflict is not with the Palestinians. Sulayman Franjiyah's view of the conflict with the Palestinians has dimensions which differ from the dimensions of that conflict as viewed by (Christian militia commander) Bashir al-Jumayyil and (former President) Camille Chamoun.

So now they have found that talk about a Palestinian-Christian conflict is not enough. They want to inject another sectarian element. Thus, we see Israel shelling Sidon, in an attempt to create problems between the Palestinians and the southerners and to expand the circle of conflict in that area.

The demonstration in the border strip, in which some members of the clergy participated, is self-explanatory, since it was staged in an area which is subject to Israeli influence.

It's for this reason that a meeting was held in Damascus (last week) between the Lebanese national movement, the Amal movement and the Palestinian resistance. We discussed these matters very clearly and we agreed on the bases of future relations between the national movement, the PLO and Amal--with our Syrian brothers--to confront the conspiracy, which is aimed not only against the Palestinians but also against Lebanese unity, Syria, the national movement and all the sincere people of Lebanon.

The important question is how to disengage the Lebanese and Middle Eastern crises. Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian unity is required to pull Lebanon out of the Middle Eastern cycle of conflict, in which the Americans are insisting that Lebanon remain.

We have since the 1978 south Lebanon war tried our best in this regard. For instance, we accepted UNIFIL. As you know, had the Palestinian resistance wanted to keep the UN troops out of the south, it could have asked China or the Soviet Union to veto the UNIFIL resolution. But when our Soviet and Chinese comrades consulted us on this matter, we told them that we would welcome the international force. We did this because we believed that the deployment of this force would eliminate the Israeli interference factor, pull Lebanon out of the Middle East equation and preserve the Lebanese state.

But what did the Israelis do? They allowed the international force to deploy in three-quarters of the south, but not in the Litani area. In other words, they kept the door open for future interference in the Lebanese situation. The United States has so far refused to exert pressure toward full UNIFIL deployment or the dispatch of the Lebanese Army to the south. And unfortunately, Lebanese officialdom has begun to turn away from the question of Lebanese Army deployment in the south and full UNIFIL deployment in that area. It is now tending to concentrate on dealing with the situation in Beirut only, although what is required is to deal with the situation in all parts of Lebanon at once. If anything, the south Lebanon problem should have priority over any other problem, because if the doors of the south area closed to Israel, the problem of achieving national accord will no longer be so complicated.

Israel does not want Lebanese national accord. Last March, when President Sarkis announced the important accord document, what did the Israelis do? They shelled Sidon, as if to say: "No accord without the Israeli element which exists here."

I am confident that we will be increasing our activities among all Lebanese circles, especially among the Shi'ites, who have been known down the ages as the major opponents of injustice and oppression, because they among all the peoples of this region are the community which has suffered the most from injustice and oppression.

In this connection, I must mention the position adopted by Imam Mousa Sadr after the Lebanese conflict, when he went to Damascus and I personally discussed the situation with him, including the fear that someone may try to play the Shi'ite card. He told me he would never allow the emergence of a Shi'ite position against the national cause--the cause of Jerusalem and Palestine. Because, he said, a thousand years from now, if it is said that the Shi'ites stood against the national cause of Jerusalem, that would be a condemnation of Shi'ite history, which has been a history of rebellion against injustice and oppression--and is any oppression greater than the oppression of the Zionists and the Americans?

But at the same time, we must look into some of the violations that are occurring. We must deal with the losses of the people of south Lebanon. And I believe that the Fatah congress took some important decisions on this matter which will become apparent in the near future.

[Question] In the light of what you have said, how do you explain the fact that the Lebanese Army has accused some Palestinian organizations of being behind the clash that occurred in Sidon this week and of encouraging the members of Ahmad al-Khatib's "Lebanese Arab Army"?

[Answer] You may have noticed that the response of the national movement and the PLO to this charge was very moderate. This is because we suspected that the incident which occurred at the checkpoint on the Sidon road would be taken as a pretext for a large-scale Israeli attack on the south or for a specific Israeli operation which was still being readied. We demanded a joint commission of enquiry to turn the spotlight on that incident.

The Palestinian resistance had absolutely nothing to do with what happened at the entrance of Sidon. There were certain army vehicles on the road in that area, and it was said that they were being driven to break in the engines. Those vehicles came to a checkpoint manned by the Lebanese Arab Army, and a clash occurred between the Lebanese Army soldiers in the vehicles and the men at the checkpoint. The group manning the checkpoint took some of the soldiers' weapons, and the soldiers took some of the group's weapons. At this point, the commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces and Prime Minister Salim al-Huss himself asked us to intervene, so we sent an armed struggle unit and brought the situation under control. The Lebanese Army's weapons were returned to the soldiers, but the soldiers refused to hand back the weapons they had taken from the members of the Lebanese Arab Army, insisting on delivering them to the Lebanese Arab Army in Sidon. So they all went to the PLO's Sidon office to discuss the matter and reach some kind of agreement. On the way, however, one Lebanese soldier lost control and opened fire on an armed struggle vehicle, killing two people on the spot and wounding three. When that happened, of course, everyone took up battle positions and the problems followed.

Later, upon examining the wounded, we found out that the people who drove out to the checkpoint were not Lebanese combat troops but members of certain security agencies dressed in army uniforms. There were long talks behind the scenes on the need to wrap up the incident and consider it finished. But we are still insisting on an inquiry commission. We believe that Israel now wants to stir up trouble in Beirut and Sidon in preparation for a major military operation it wants to mount against Lebanon. We are now coordinating daily with our brothers in Syria to deal with the approaching operation.

[Question] Shouldn't you coordinate with Lebanon as well? Are you making any accusations relating to collaboration with Israel?

[Answer] We are relating the facts. Whether they knew or did not know what was involved is another question. I believe that 90 percent of the problems occurring in Lebanon these days are brought about by invisible hands--a third party. What is this third party? Where can it be found? How is it being directed? We have no details on this matter.

But otherwise, how would you explain the shelling of Sidon, for instance? Why does Israel shell Sidon, which is far from the southern border strip, on the pretext that no electricity is reaching the strip? How do you explain the many assassinations that are occurring in Lebanon? How do you explain the Ihdin massacre? We cannot view these things as impulsive reactions. I even read recently that Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil is trying to deny his connection with the Ihdin massacre. So a dialogue is under way on the Ihdin massacre. Do you believe that the assassination of our three brothers on Verdun Street in 1973 would have been possible in the absence of strong collaboration? Why did Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam resign after that operation? Didn't he accuse specific people of responsibility for the Verdun incident, which marked the beginning of armed activity in Lebanon?

We would be happy to coordinate with the Lebanese legal authorities on the accord document which was announced by President Sarkis--a document which accepted the PLO and rejected the border strip situation. But where are the information agencies which are supposed to create an atmosphere conducive to good Lebanese-Palestinian relations and to the closure of the border strip? We find that those agencies are not working for the accord document, which we consider a historic document. It is the PLO's policy to work toward the consecration of that document, which, in our view, deals with the problems of all the parties present in Lebanon, especially the Palestinians, who are in Lebanon not by their own will, but in spite of it. But why this information assault on the Palestinians these days? Is this going to help implement the accord document? Who is behind this campaign? If we really want accord, we start by saying positive things about each other. We certainly don't start by accusing the Palestinians of being responsible for everything that happened at the Rumaylah checkpoint.

Unfortunately, I can't talk to you about the mediators who came to us behind the scenes after the truth of what happened in Rumaylah became known to senior officials. We don't have permission from the other parties to talk about this.

[Question] On another subject, we notice that the PLO is turning to the Security Council whenever the Palestinian people and Palestinian leaders come under attack. In what way does the PLO differ from the Arab governments in this regard? Now, for instance, you have gone to the Security Council about the bomb attacks on West Bank Mayors ash-Shak'ah, Khalaf and at-Tawil. Do you think the resolution you got will be more effective than the resolution on the return of Mayors Kawasimah and Milhim and religious Judge Tamimi to the West Bank--or, for that matter, more effective than all other Security Council resolutions on the Palestinian question, starting with the partition resolution of 1947?

[Answer] We turn to the UN in general and the Security Council for the purpose of gaining the force of legality for our confrontation. The difference between the PLO and the Arab regimes is that the Arab regimes get the force of legality behind them but do not strike, while the PLO gets it and strikes. For instance, we secured several resolutions rejecting Israeli settlement in the West Bank, and then we mounted the Hebron operation.

Today, the Israelis are resorting to methods which are tantamount to a confession of weakness: They are attacking great people like Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf, who are unarmed and can be easily attacked by anyone. We, of course, are interested in having an institution like the Security Council and the UN condemn Israel. However, we realize that in politics there are rights and there is merit. A right will get you nothing; only merit will. Merit is what you take, not what others give you.

We will show the Israelis that the blood which is shed in Palestine lies heavy on the hands of those who shed it. We will not stop turning to the UN and the Security Council, but we will not turn into a regime. You notice that the sound of Palestinian guns has not been heard for some time as it is being heard today, and that the voice of the Palestinian masses has risen to an extent that Israel has begun to lose its nerve. What the Israelis are doing in the West Bank brings to mind the operations of the French in Algeria. It was the French secret police who mounted those operations, but by mounting them, they eventually precipitated the French withdrawal from Algeria--as the current operations in the West Bank will precipitate the fall of Israeli presence in Palestine.

[Question] You say you resort to the Security Council and then strike. You have resorted to the Security Council on the assaults on the symbols of the Palestinian revolution in the occupied territories. Now do you intend to strike?

[Answer] We, of course, do not differentiate between attacks on symbols of the revolution and attacks on homes or infants of the revolution. For us, it is natural for the leaders, the soldiers, the women and the children to be martyred. However, what is happening now is an Israeli escalation against an institution--the institution of Palestinian municipalities, which the Israelis thought would be a willing tool in their hands. As you know, they were the ones who came up with the idea of municipal elections. Initially, we opposed the idea, because we are always against any Israeli position. Now, however, the Israelis have begun to strike at the municipal institution which they themselves wanted.

Hopefully, Palestinian military action has begun to develop. The Hebron operation was a turning point. In the coming stage, you will witness more military action of that caliber. That will be our response, and the aim will not be revenge for the symbols of the revolution--for symbols are martyred and live forever! The aim will be, as it has always been, the liberation of our land.

[Question] Why is the PLO's Central Council meeting in Damascus this Saturday? Do you plan to convene the Palestine National Council in the coming few weeks?

[Answer] The Central Council will hold its ordinary session and discuss the situation in the occupied territories, mainly. We consider this situation to be very positive. Can it develop into widespread rebellion? How can we increase support for the revolution in the occupied territories? The Palestinian people have proved their initiative, and they have also proved that they can create the facts of their own initiative.

Of course, we will also discuss the National Council and set a date for its meeting. We had not wanted the National Council to meet before the Fatah congress, because this stage dictates important political decisions, and we, the members of Fatah, wanted to arrive at decisions which we could take to the National Council, not the other way round. Now Fatah is interested in having the National Council meet as soon as possible so that the necessary measures can be taken.

[Question] Will the Fatah Central Committee remain a 15-member body, or is there a tendency to increase the membership to 18--a move which was authorized by the Fatah congress? And how were responsibilities distributed within the committee?

[Answer] The congress allowed the committee to expand itself into an 18-member body, but it did not make the expansion imperative. We have spent this past week studying this matter and the question of distributing responsibilities. We will hold the first full meeting of the committee next week and arrive at decisions on these questions.

[Question] Are there any political implications to the fact that the candidate who received the largest number of votes in the Revolutionary Council elections is Samir Abu Ghazalah (Hajj Talal), whose mother is Jewish?

[Answer] The implications, if any, were not deliberately sought. Hajj Talal, in the view of the voters, deserved membership in the Revolutionary Council, and we all know that he and others, like William Nassar, have Jewish mothers. This only indicates that the Palestinian revolution is not racist; it is not facist; it judges people by their positions on the Palestinian cause, on the cause of justice, on the cause of humanity. It shows that we are serious when we say we want a democratic Palestinian state in which Jews, Muslims and Christians can coexist, and that this statement springs from convictions which are widespread in Palestinian circles, and specifically in Fatah circles.

Furthermore, the vehement democratic debates which went on during the Fatah congress proved that we are still an island of freedom in this (Arab) nation, in which the free word and democratic discussion have been eclipsed.

We are indeed proud that Hajj Talal was the man who secured the largest number of votes in the Revolutionary Council elections.

[Question] Washington has said that the resolutions of the Fatah congress are "not helpful." Any comments?

[Answer] We are happy that Carter has understood our message. We would ask him, before he makes any statements, to answer a [question]. What has he done for the Palestinian people that he can expect from them anything other than the resolutions we have adopted?

At any rate, we are not surprised by this American position. Because we know that our position and America's are contradictory. Had Carter done other wise, had he supported the Fatah resolutions, we would have had to ask ourselves what foolish thing we had done. Had he supported us, it would have meant that we were in line with his position, and we all know that our battle with Israel is, in the final analysis, a battle with the United States.

After the presidential elections, President Carter must speak in a tone that will make America acceptable in this region, and that will not happen until America decides to stand by the peoples of this region, with the Palestinian people. Everyone knows that the disappearance of Zionism in this area is only a question of time. In fact, I am confident that Zionism will end with the end of this century. So Carter must stop thinking along those traditional lines, because many changes have occurred in this region.

I repeat: We are happy that our political program did not meet with Carter's approval.

VOP ANALYZES EUROPEAN STAND ON PALESTINIAN ISSUE

NC112133 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 11 Jun 80

[News analysis entitled: "The PLO Does Not Have Any Illusions Concerning the European Stand on the Eve of the Venice Meeting"]

[Text] Tomorrow, the European group will meet in Venice. This meeting will be exceptionally important because they follow long, intensive and complicated discussions about the European initiative to solve the Middle East crisis. The Arabs have been preoccupied with this initiative when it only consists of mere predictions. Several reports and statements have been made on the Venice meeting. These can be summed up in one expression; namely, that this meeting will not have any new results that would clearly ditinguish the European stand from the U.S. stand on the Palestinian issue, particularly since the United States, before the Venice meeting, had insisted on European stand that did not contradict Camp David. This is because the U.S. wants the current peace process to run its course among its three parties: Egypt, the Zionist entity and the United States.

Maybe the announcement by the Camp David parties about their readiness to resume the suspended talks is directly connected with the Venice summit, because the Camp David parties would meet with some embarrassment if the Camp David talks had remained suspended--a condition that would have required a European initiative to fill the vacuum, something which Europe believes it is not qualified for at this time.

There is no doubt that the fact that nothing new is expected from the Venice summit does not surprise the PLO or complicate its calculations, because the PLO knows the limit of the European stand on the Palestinian issue. The PLO also knows that the time has not come yet for dealing with Europe as an entity completely independent from the United States.

However, this does not eliminate the fact that there is a positive development in the European stand when compared with the old traditional European stands, but this development, as the PLO has always seen and publicly described it, remains limited, and its only positive aspect is that it has created a new climate for a better development of relations. This development, however, requires a considerable amount of time before its practical results can be discerned.

In any event, we shall not make any premature decisions regarding the Venice summit on the basis of statements made by one or the other parties of the European group; but we can affirm that we do not have any illusions about the European stand, and consequently it will not surprise us if nothing new happens now. Our journey with Europe is still long and complicated and we are still in the phase of attempting to make headway in this journey which, we do not doubt, will be difficult and rugged.

VOL REPORTS PLO DISPUTE OVER INDIAN ARMS DISTRIBUTION

NC111203 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1015 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A dispute broke out among Palestinian organizations over the military assistance which India gives to Fatah. Well-informed Arab sources said that a serious dispute broke out within the PLO and among its leaderships due to India's decision to send arms and military equipment to Fatah forces only. The same sources added that India has supplied a new Fatah military training camp near Mosul in Iraq with helicopters, jet trainers and military transport vehicles.

Nayif Hawatimah, leader of the Popular Front, has attacked the arrangement and demanded that arms be distributed among the various resistance groups.

SAUDI ARABIA

HABIB CHATTI RETURNS TO JIDDAH FOLLOWING FOREIGN TOUR

LD120932 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Jiddah--Secretary General of the Islamic Congress Organization, Mr Habib Chatti, returned to Jiddah early this morning from Amman at the end of his visits to France, Iran, Syria and Jordan. During his tour Mr Chatti had talks with senior officials dealing with Islamic issues, the development of the Palestinian issue and the situation in Afghanistan. In Tehran he chaired the meetings of the tripartite committee affiliated to the recent Islamabad conference of Islamic foreign ministers.

YAR

YAR-PDRY COMMITTEES RESUME WORK IN SAN'A' 11 JUNE

JN111322 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The committees deriving from the meeting of the two leaders of the two parts of the homeland resumed their work today. The economic committee resumed discussion of its agenda, making considerable progress in the issues discussed.

The northern side to the committee was headed by Engineer Muhammad Ahmad Junayd, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs, while the southern side to the committee was led by Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Wali, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee.

The committee will resume its work tomorrow morning.

PDRY CHAIRMAN VISITS TA'IZZ, MAKES STATEMENT

JN121310 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland, and Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani arrived in Ta'izz by air at 1000 today.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad left San'a' airport at 0915 today. Upon arrival in the city of Ta'izz, he made a statement to correspondents of the AL-JUMHURIYAH paper, the radio and SABA' news agency, in which he expressed his happiness at visiting the city as part of his visit to the northern part of the homeland.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammas said: Yesterday we held successful talks with brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. During these talks, we agreed on the need to take further steps on the path to restoration of the unity of the Yemeni land and people. We will resume our talks with brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih tomorrow, when we will announce the results of our talks.

AS-SADAT REPLY ON WASHINGTON NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

NC111505 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1440 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 June--MENA has learned that a letter written by President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat to President Jimmy Carter was delivered today. President as-Sadat's letter is in reply to the letter from the U.S. President to President as-Sadat, in which he invited Egypt to attend the Washington tripartite meeting.

It has also been learned that the reply contains Egypt's opinion about the Washington meeting. As far as this matter is concerned, Egypt's opinion is that this Washington tripartite meeting should be held to surmount the obstacles which had led to the cessation of the negotiations, not just to resume these negotiations. It has also been learned that no date has yet been set for this tripartite meeting in Washington. Furthermore, Egypt favors convening this meeting during the first week of July.

Contacts on this subject are now under way between Egypt and the United States. These contacts began yesterday and continued today between Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister, and the U.S. ambassador.

In the course of these contacts, Egypt has emphasized that the Washington tripartite meeting is not regarded as a resumption of the negotiations, but as a meeting with the aim to discuss the obstacles barring the way to the negotiations, to specify what should be done before the negotiations are resumed and to determine the basis on which these negotiations are to be resumed.

SPOKESMAN REJECTS BEGIN'S STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENTS

NC111254 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has stated that the Israeli prime minister's statement on Israel's intention to persist in its policy of building new settlements and expanding existing settlements in the occupied Palestinian territory shows the Israeli Government's determination to place obstacles in the path of a just and comprehensive peace.

The international community has stressed more than once that the establishment of settlements in the occupied land constitutes a blatant contravention of international law, international agreements, the UN resolutions and the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements.

The U.S. secretary of state reaffirmed this in his statement of 9 June, in which he called on Egypt and Israel to resume the negotiations.

The Foreign Ministry official spokesman further said that the upcoming meeting in Washington among the heads of the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations, aimed at discussing the el elimination of the obstacles to resume the Palestinian autonomy talks, will be subjected--among other things--to this Israeli stand aimed at setting preconditions which Egypt and the United States have already rejected and which are not in keeping with the need to create the appropriate atmosphere to continue the work on which the three parties agreed at Camp David.

PARTY OFFICIAL KHALIL MEETS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER

NC112020 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1954 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Paris, 11 June--The deputy leader of the National Democratic Party, Dr Mustafa Khalil, met this evening with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

The Egyptian ambassador in Paris, Kamal Khalil, also attended the meeting. After the 45-minute meeting, which was held at the French Foreign Ministry, Dr Khalil said that the meeting dealt with the broad outlines of the European initiative regarding the Middle East.

Dr Khalil added: It is clear that the Europeans want to play a constructive role in the Middle East peace process. He further said that this role does not diminish [the importance of] the current negotiations on the autonomy or the efforts currently exerted to bring about peace.

Concerning the European role, Dr Khalil pointed out that Egypt had already announced that it would welcome any statement that will really contribute to resolving the Middle East problem and that will not place obstacles before the Camp David process.

In response to a question on whether he regards the European initiative an undesirable intervention, Dr Khalil replied: The whole matter depends on the formulation of the statement that will be issued in the wake of the European summit in Venice.

In this respect, Dr Khalil said, the principles that have thus far been made public should not be considered an intervention.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MEETS WITH WEST EUROPE AMBASSADORS

NC111955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1559 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 June--The Foreign Ministry's under secretary, Salah Hasan, met today with a large number of Western European ambassadors in Cairo. The meetings come within the framework of Egypt's interest in informing the countries of the world about developments in the autonomy talks and about Egypt's acceptance of the U.S. proposal. This proposal seeks to convene a meeting of the heads of the three delegations in Washington in order to discuss ways to remove the obstacles and overcome the difficulties to resuming the negotiations.

Ambassador Hasan elucidated to the ambassadors Egypt's principled stance regarding Arab Jerusalem and its condemnation of the settlements which are an obstacle to peace. Egypt also condemns the inhumane and uncivilized acts against the Palestinians who are the original owners of the land on the West Bank and Gaza.

The Foreign Ministry's under secretary is scheduled to brief other ambassadors tomorrow and Thursday on Egypt's aforementioned attitude.

NILE RIVER WATER ISSUE DISCUSSED WITH ETHIOPIAN OFFICIALS

NC111515 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1459 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 June--Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Samir Ahmad met today with Ato Kidane-Mariam Betru, Ethiopia's ambassador in Cairo. Samir Ahmad explained to the ambassador Egypt's viewpoint on the Nile water and he affirmed that Egypt devotes attention to the use of the Nile water in the interest of the Egyptain people and Egyptian development projects.

At this meeting, the discussion also touched on means to eliminate the misunderstanding which this subject caused between the two states. The Ethiopian ambassador showed an understanding of Egypt's stance.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SECTARIAN INCIDENTS MEETS

NC111218 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 June--The committee set up to discuss sectarian sedition incidents met today at the People's Assembly under its chairman and deputy speaker, Muhammad Rashwan.

The meeting was attended by several Muslim and Christian leaders. The committee will continue its meetings during the next week to ascertain the facts. The committee will be guided in its work by the statements of President Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il in the assembly last March.

The committee will draft its final report for submission to the People's Assembly on 28 June.

UAE PAPER LISTS DEMANDS OF EGYPTIAN OPPOSITION COALITION

LD120931 Dubayy AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Special dispatch: "Egyptian Coalition Embracing Opposition Fronts--Demand for the Establishment of a National Government, the Holding of New Free Elections, the Unfettering of Freedoms and the Abrogation of the Agreements with Israel as a Basic Step for Egypt's Return to the Arab Ranks"]

[Text] Cairo--With extreme caution, wide-scale activities are now taking place in Cairo among the various opposition organizations with a view to establishing a broad coalition to deal with the deteriorating political situation. The formation of this coalition will be announced in the next 3 days. AL-ITTIHAD has learned that the coalition will comprise 80 new nationalists in addition to the prominent figures who have already declared their opposition to the policy being pursued by the Egyptian Government. Talks are underway among the opposition fronts on the final text of the coalition's basic demands which include the following fundamental points:

1--The establishment of a national government which will abolish all the laws that restrict democratic freedoms, preparatory to holding new, free general elections for the purpose of resolving the national problem;

2--The abolition of the agreements and the relations that have been established with Israel to date, preparatory to putting the whole question before the people. The new parliament would discuss an appropriate alternative;

3--Call for an extraordinary Arab summit conference within the framework of a popular conference embracing all the national forces, parties and organizations in the Arab world with a view to restoring the relations between Egypt and the Arab states and charting a detailed plan of action that will define specifically the responsibilities of each Arab state in the political, economic and Arab fields to confront the results consequent upon the freezing of the Camp David agreements.

Sources close to the Egyptian opposition have stated that the new coalition will include all the Egyptian political and public figures who played a political role in Egypt throughout the past 25 years.

IRAQ PROTESTS TREATMENT OF EMBASSY PERSONNEL IN IRAN

JN121157 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1140 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 12 June--The Iraqi Republic holds the racist Khomeyni authorities responsible for the consequences resulting from their repeated violations of international law and norms and their attacks on the Iraqi Embassy and embassy staff in Tehran.

In a statement issued here today, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry declared that last Monday, the racist authorities in Iran arrested embassy employees Diya' 'Abbas and Khalaf Hamid Husayn. This action, the Foreign Ministry added, contravenes international law and norms and diplomatic relations which pertain to diplomatic immunities and protection of diplomats. The racist authorities have thus added a new aggressive action to their series of actions against Iraq.

The statement says that the Iranian Foreign Ministry today summoned the Iraqi charge d'affaires in Tehran and told him that the above-mentioned employees should leave Tehran on charges of carrying out acts not connected to their diplomatic duties.

The statement points out that the charge d'affaires has rejected the accusations, asserting to the Iranian Foreign Ministry that this procedure would negatively affect the relations between the two countries.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry statement says that based on the Iranian behavior and in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, Iranian behavior and in accordance with the principle of reciprocity, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry yesterday summoned the Iranian charge d'affaires in Baghdad and told him that it considers Gholam Husayn Fadwa and Muhammad 'Ali Yafit, both employees in the Iranian Embassy in Baghdad, as personae non-gratae and asked them to leave Iraq.

The statement asserts that the Iraqi Government holds the Iranian authorities responsible for the consequences resulting from their repeated violations of international law and norms and attacks on the Iraqi Embassy and embassy staff in Tehran.

FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH COUNTERPART

For reportage on Dr Sa'dun Hamadi's visit to France, including coverage of his 11 June press conference, see the France section of the 12 June Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SENEGALESE PRESIDENT

JN112002 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1935 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 June--President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor. The message deals with bilateral relations and Afro-Arab cooperation. The message was delivered to Revolution Command Council member and First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan when he received Senegalese presidential adviser Moustapha Cisse here tonight. During this meeting, the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it in the interests of the two peoples and countries.

BRIEFS

INFORMATION EXCHANGE WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Baghdad, 9 June--A program for information cooperation until the end of 1982 was signed here today between Iraq and Yugoslavia. The program provides for cooperation between the two countries' two news agencies in the fields of information services, news exchange, facilities for correspondents, exchange of documentary films and visits between correspondents. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Jun 80 JN]

PRIME MINISTER CONFERS WITH PLO OFFICIALS 11 JUNE

JN111455 Amman JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 11 June--Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf discussed in his office today the current situation in the occupied Arab territories, the Arab situation and the developments of the Palestinian cause with Khalid al-Fahum, speaker of the Palestine National Council. The talks were attended by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, head of the PLO Pan-Arab Relations Department; Mahmud 'Abbas, Fatah movement Central Committee member; and Bahjat at-Talhuni, senate president.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Talks With Foreign Ministry Official

JN111456 Amman JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Amman, 11 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Marwan al-Qasim has reviewed with Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti the final arrangements for holding the Islamic foreign ministers' extraordinary conference that will be held in Jidda. The conference will discuss the developments in the occupied Arab territories and the efforts being exerted by the Islamic Conference at international forums to explain the Israeli occupation authorities' actions and expansionist schemes against Arab citizens.

Meets With Prime Minister

JN112001 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Prime Minister ash-Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf received in his office today Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization. A review was made during the meeting of the steps which have been taken to hold the extraordinary conference of the Islamic foreign ministers in Jidda in late June. They also discussed the current situation in the region and the Israeli violations in the occupied Arab territories. The meeting was attended by Marwan al-Qasim, minister of state for foreign affairs.

Earlier in the day, the minister of state received Habib Chatti in his office and discussed with him the final arrangements for holding the extraordinary Islamic foreign minister's conference to discuss the developments in the occupied Arab territories. They also dealt with the Islamic conference's efforts on the international level to explain the measures taken by the Israeli occupation authorities against Arab citizens and Israel's expansionist designs.

Visits West Bank Mayor

JN121845 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Islamic Conference Organization Secretary General Habib Chatti today visited Bassam ash-Shak'ah at the Husayn Medical Center. In the course of their conversation, Chatti expressed his wishes to Ash-Shak'ah for a speedy recovery. Chatti denounced the attacks which were directed against the mayors in the West Bank, saying that the world Muslims denounce the savage Israeli practices against the citizens in the occupied territories. Chatti said that an Islamic conference will be held in New York to acquaint world public opinion with the crimes being perpetrated against the Palestinian people.

Holds Press Conference

JN112139 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has affirmed the solidarity of all the Muslim peoples with the Palestinian Arab people's struggle in the occupied Arab territories. He said: We consider the continuous terrorist Zionist practices against our brothers in the occupied territories, including the recent aggressions against some of the occupied West Bank mayors, a clear expression of both the tragedy from which the Palestinian people are suffering and of the daily crimes committed by Israel for over 30 years.

In a press conference he held in Amman this evening, Chatti said that the current situation in the occupied territories is very serious because of the escalating wave of Zionist terrorism, in addition to the continuous aggressions against southern Lebanon. He added that the recent terrorist phenomenon of the attack on the Nabulus and Ramallah mayors and the departation of other West Bank leaders, as well as the establishment of further settlements, are the same methods used by the Zionist gangs during the British mandate. By using these methods, it was possible to establish the so-called State of Israel.

Chatti praised the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people and their resistance of the occupation and its practices. He said: The pages of Heroism written daily by these people are only stages along the path of soon achieving victory. He expressed his support for convening an emergency meeting of the Islamic states' foreign ministers in order to acquaint the governments and peoples of these states with the grave situation in the occupied territories. He said: After the conference we will continue our campaign with all possible means in order to bolster our kinfolk's steadfastness in the occupied territory.

In conclusion, Chatti expressed his pleasure at visiting Jordan, the land of Jihad and steadfastness and the citadel standing in the face of the Israeli enemy.

ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN AMMAN 5 JULY

JN111017 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] AD-DUSTUR has learned that the Arab foreign ministers meeting will being in Amman on 5 July. It will be preceded by an Arab economy ministers meeting on 2 July, to put the final arrangements to the agenda of the 11th Arab summit conference, to be held in Amman in November.

JUNBLATT ELECTED CHAIRMAN OF POLITICAL COUNCIL

NC120724 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon C615 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has been elected chairman of the Central Political Council of the leftist parties in Lebanon.

A statement issued to this effect says that the council has accepted the Ba'th Party in Lebanon among its members.

Al-Murabitun [military wing of the independent Nasirite movement] has expressed reservations concerning the new organizations, but has confirmed its participation in the Political Council.

DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS WITH ZAHLAH COMMANDERS

NC112303 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] This evening, Defense Minister Joseph Skaf presided over a meeting which included Lt Col Butrus Nakhlah, the commander of the Zahlah gendarme detachment; Lt Col Na'im Farah; Maj Husayn al-Khatib; and representatives of the political parties in the Zahlah area.

The meeting dealt with the incidents which occurred in the area. The participants adopted the following recommendations:

1. To condemn and reject all acts of violence irrespective of their nature or reasons.

2. To firmly support the legal authorities and place everything at their disposal.

3. To consider the Lebanese courts as the only institution qualified to examine crimes and dynamiting acts that occurred.

The participants pledged to facilitate the task of the legal authorities so that they can deal with the incidents and their aftermath.

Joint patrols of the internal security forces and the Arab Deterrent Forces were undertaken in the area. Life in Zahlah and its environs has now returned to normal.

MAJOR HADDAD OPENS NEW MILITARY CENTER IN BALAT

NC111037 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] A military ceremony was held in Balat north of Marj 'Uyun yesterday on the occasion of the opening of a new office for the Free Lebanon Army forces and a military center for local guards.

Upon his arrival at the entrance to Balat village, Major Haddad was received with military ceremonies presented by the guard of honor of the Free Lebanon Army.

In a speech he delivered during the ceremony Major Haddad praised the role which has been played by the Balat residents in defending Free Lebanon.

The local residents expressed willingness to make any sacrifice in order to return Lebanon to its sons. They said that as Free Lebanese, they are proud of fulfilling this national role which the Free Lebanon Army forces have committed themselves to fulfil under the command of the hero Major Sa'ad Haddad.

CHEDLI KLIBI ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT 11 JUNE

JN111349 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Damascus at 1100 today on a short visit to Syria, during which he will hold talks with several officials on the current situation in the Arab region. Chedli Klibi was received at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Dr Nurallah Nurallah, head of the bureau for the Arab boycott of Israel, and several Foreign Affairs Ministry officials.

In a statement, Klibi said: I believe that it is necessary for the Arab League secretary general to make periodic visits to the Arab states, particularly those states which, like Syria, are confrontation states shouldering the heavier burden of the responsibility in confronting the enemy.

Klibi added: Syria is a steadfast bastion of the struggle being waged in order to return the occupied Arab territories, bolster the Arab Palestinian people's struggle and defend dignity. In conclusion, Klibi addressed greetings of solidarity, love and respect to the Syrian people and their leader Hafiz al-Asad.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES TUNISIAN OFFICIAL

JN111326 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] At 1200 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Tunisian Secretary of State to the Prime Minister in Charge of Administrative Reform Mohamed Chaker. The meeting was attended by Minister of Justice Khalid al-Maliki and Tunisian Ambassador in Damascus Ferid Soudani.

The Tunisian official conveyed Tunisian President Bourguiba's greetings to the president. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the talks held by the Tunisian official in Damascus on the promotion of judicial cooperation and the exchange of expertise in this regard between Syria and Tunisia. The official expressed his satisfaction with the talks he held in Damascus. He also praised the Syrian Arab people's determination to continue the struggle, under President Hafiz al-Asad, to realize the pan-Arab goals. The president asked him to convey his greetings to President Bourguiba.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES GDR'S KLEIBER 11 JUNE

JN111330 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] At 1300 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, the head of the Middle East Department in the GDR Foreign Ministry and Heinz-Dieter Winter, GDR ambassador in Damascus.

Further Report

JN111729 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Kleiber conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad the regards of Erich Honecker and the GDR leadership. President Hafiz al-Asad thanked Kleiber and, in turn, asked him to convey his regards to Erich Honecker and the GDR leadership.

Discussion revolved around bolstering cooperation between Syria and the GDR. A review was concluded of the results of the first session of the meeting of the joint committee for bilateral cooperation, which was held today. The two sides affirmed their desire to deepen and expand the scopes of such cooperation. A review was also concluded on the Middle East situation and the escalation of imperialist plots against Syria and the region.

At this point, President Hafiz al-Asad affirmed Syria's determination to further bolster both Syria's and the Arab masses in Syria and the Arab homeland will bolster our stand. Furthermore, the president added, we are confident that our friends in the socialist bloc will cooperate with us and support our just struggle. Indeed, the president stated, we are confident that our struggle will culminate in success.

Assessing the situation in the region, Kleiber stated that the GDR firmly supports Syria's struggle. Kleiber added that in view of the increasing complication of the situation in the Middle East, he deems it necessary for all the progressive elements to unite in order to abort the imperialist schemes. Kleiber added that the imperialist plot are escalating all over the world and that all peace-loving elements must unite ranks in order to firmly support the imperialist schemes.

In conclusion, Kleiber thanked the President for this meeting, adding that such meetings, be they held with President Hafiz al-Asad or Erich Honecker, give tangible impetus to the joint committees for bilateral cooperation.

Kleiber-Al-Kasm Meeting

JN111527 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] At 1130 today Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm received Guenther Kleiber, GDR deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the members of the delegation accompanying him. The meeting was attended by Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qaddurah and the GDR ambassador in Damascus.

During the meeting, Kleiber expressed his thanks for the hospitality being accorded him and the members of the delegation accompanying him during their visit to Syria. Kleiber conveyed to Al-Kasm the regards of Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council Ministers.

Kleiber explained the positive results of the talks which are being conducted between the Syrian and GDR sides on the various economic, technical scientific and cultural fields and the field of trade exchanges as well as on implementing industrial projects and ways to continue economic cooperation between the two friendly states by proceeding from the results of the important meeting in GDR between President Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker. Kleiber clarified the steps which have been taken to implement the main cooperation issues.

Kleiber affirmed that the struggle which is being waged by the Syrian and GDR peoples against world imperialism and in order to build socialism proceeds from common premises. Kleiber affirmed his country's support for Syria in its struggle against capitulatory schemes, Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Dr al-Kasm welcomed Kleiber and the members of the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Syria, which maintains friendly relations with GDR.

Al-Kasm affirmed that old and strategic relations of friendship and cooperation link Syria and the GDR, relations which are based on mutual respect and the struggle against a common enemy. Al-Kasm expressed his appreciation for the socialist experiment whose burdens were shouldered by the GDR people and which led to great achievements. Al-Kasm affirmed that Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is continuing its struggle with great determination against Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

At the end of the meeting Al-Kasm requested Kleiber to convey his sincerest regards to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and the friendly GDR people. At 1000 this morning the Syrian side, under Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, and the GDR side, under Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, held a round of talks at the Syrian Central Bank building.

At the onset of the meeting, Qaddurah praised the strong ties linking Syria and GDR, adding that in our work, we are proceeding from the basic directives which were laid down by President Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker during their last meeting in Berlin. The purpose of the directives is to bolster existing ties and entrench the foundations of the Arab socialist society, a society that is capable of remaining steadfast in the face of all the plots being fabricated by the imperialists, Zionist and reactionary elements that are represented by the Camp David sides.

Kleiber then expressed his deep thanks for the hospitality being accorded him and the delegation accompanying him during their visit to Syria, which is part of the common programs and agreements reached between the two states in order to bolster the scopes of existing cooperation.

Kleiber affirmed his country's support both for the Syrian people's struggle, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, and for confrontation of the plots which are being directed against our nation's just issues.

The two sides formed several joint technical committees to study the joint programs and plans.

Other Meetings

JN120831 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Damascus--Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has reiterated his country's support for the Syrian people's struggle, led by President Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting all plots being hatched against the Arab nation's just issues.

He added: The ties that bind us as two friendly countries--on the level of both the party and the people--and our firm anti-Zionist-imperialist principles have been the incentive that motivate us to develop our cooperation in the service of our two peoples for progress and prosperity.

This came during Kleiber's meeting last night with the ministers of electricity and industry. During the meeting, the two sides discussed cooperation between the two friendly countries in the industrial and electrical fields.

ALGERIA

APS REPORTS RESULTS OF 57th OPEC SESSION

LD111210 Algiers APS in English 1106 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Algiers, 11/6/80 (APS)--The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) decided Tuesday, following their 57th conference, to increase the marker crude from 28 to 32 dollars. For African countries which get oil of higher quality, they are allowed to implement an extra 5 dollars subsidy per barrel. This decision meets with the re-unifying of prices and a double objective situation.

On one hand, the middle-and long-term situation of the energetic market which will further stress the oil's growing scarcity, and the weakness of the supply according to demand. On the other hand, the unanimous concern of the producing countries to correct attempts aimed at the buying purchase of the crude. It is said also that OPEC was unanimous as concerns the decision to control production for struggling against superstocking led by the consuming countries. The member-countries have to meet in three months for reexamining the development of the market next summer.

A meeting is scheduled before the OPEC heads of state's summit due on November in Baghdad, and it's likely that a meeting gathering foreign affairs, energy and finances ministers will meet for preparing this summit and together examine all questions which concern the energetic market, the OPEC strategy, relations between the members and the aid to the Third World countries. In this respect, according to official circles, the Caracas (Venezuela's) decisions concerning the creation of an agency of aid for the development remain valid. One thing is certain, OPEC showed once more its maturity and mastering of the market. The organisation has once again privileged unity and ruled out all what might divide it.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI ORDERS CURTAILMENT OF EXECUTIONS

LD112016 Tripoli Voice of the Arabs Homeland in Arabic 1733 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Speech by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, at celebrations being held at Ra's Lanuf on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. bases--live]

[Excerpts] Brothers, we are today marking the 10th anniversary of the imperialist U.S. forces from our land. We are celebrating this 10th anniversary at a place which used to be one of the U.S. military bases in Libya.

At this place where we are gathered here today there used to be a Coast Guard base which used to direct U.S. ships in the Mediterranean.

When the Libyan revolution was staged, there used to be more than one U.S. base in Libya; in addition to Wheelus field, there used to be four other bases.

Had it not been for the revolution which was staged by the army, we would not have been able to remove the U.S. bases from Libyan territory. The Libyan people only then realized the extent of the U.S. presence in Libya. But many peoples now have U.S. imperialism on their land; they are suffering as the Libyan people did in the past. We believe that these peoples can only rid themselves of imperialist domination by a revolution.

Now you have become convinced that these states which enjoy false independence are still in fact colonized. They think that by having a king or a president they are independent; they are mistaken. It has become apparent to you and to history that these states which are satisfied with this limited independence are still being colonized. But, brothers, despite the victory which the Libyan people scored by their revolution over the forces of colonialism this imperialism, regrettably, has not gone away far enough.

The Libyan people expelled imperialism in 1970; the Libyans expelled U.S. imperialism in 1970 from this land. But, regrettably, it returned in 1980 to the land of Egypt. The bases which left Libya in 1970 returned to Egypt, along the Libyan-Egyptian border in 1980.

For every step forward taken by the free and honorable forces in this Arab world, lackey forces took another step backward to cancel the forward step. Thus, contradictions in the Arab homeland are aborting each other. If a progressive step is taken in an Arab area, reaction and agents--the agents of imperialism--have taken a step backward. Evidence of this can be seen here--while we are today celebrating the 10th anniversary of the eviction of the U.S. forces. We feel sad and pained because these forces are not far from us; they left Libyan territory but now they can be found on Egyptian territory. Therefore, the battle against the United States, against imperialism, as far as the Arab nation is concerned, and not only as far as the Libyan people are concerned, is still on; it has not ended. It will end when imperialism is expelled from the entire Arab homeland. The freedom of the Libyan people is threatened so long as U.S. imperialism is on Egyptian territory. But the responsibility for overthrowing treason in Egypt is not confined to the Libyan people alone. In the first place it is in the hands of the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army. It is also the responsibility of the Arab nation. Egypt has become an aggressive base (?against) the Arab nation. But today (?we declare) our alliance with the Egyptian people and army in order to topple treason in Egypt. [shouts and cheers]

We have to tell the Egyptian Army that we protect its rear--the Egyptian Army concentrated along the Libyan border--and we want to tell it before the whole world that we will protect its rear if it wants to topple treason in Egypt. We cannot direct our rifles against the Egyptian Army if it moves to the Egyptian capital to overthrow treason. But we will be compelled to train our guns on the Egyptian Army if the latter carries out the orders of agent As-Sadat by attacking Libyan territory. [shouts and cheers; anti-As-Sadat slogans]

The overthrow of treachery in Egypt is not longer only a task for the Arab nation; it is also a task for the Islamic nation.

Thousands of Iranians who were formerly soldiers of the shah and members of SAVAK gangs, who returned from the United States and who fled from the onslaught of the heroic Iranian people, are now in Egypt, where they are being trained in the use of arms to subvert the Islamic people's revolution in Iran. Therefore, the Egyptian regime has become the catspaw of world imperialism led by U.S. imperialism. It now represents a real danger to the Islamic nation. That is why it is a holy jihad task for Muslims, especially the Iranian masses, to bring down the traitorous regime in Egypt.

In this month, in which we celebrate our triumph over the U.S. forces, the sultan of the donkey's shed, the sultan of Muscat and Oman, decided to sign with the United States an imperialist treaty which will restore to it an imperialist base in a strategic area which it had lost earlier in Libya after the revolution.

Sultan Qabus is giving Arab territory to the United States to build military bases and this month established a military alliance with the United States, thus violating the Arab League charter and the resolutions of Arab summits. He also broke his own previous agreement to the Arab charter, in which it is stated that no foreign force should be allowed in Arab territory.

He thus allowed U.S. imperialism to penetrate into a very important and strategic region to the Arab nation and the world: the Gulf region.

If a big power such as the United States entered militarily into the Gulf region, this would lead to another power--opposed to the United States--also entering. We would thus open up Libyan territory to international conflicts. [sentence as heard] Therefore, this dirty agent Qabus should be expelled from the Arab League. He should be subjected to the sanctions which were applied to the agent of the Egyptian regime who violated the Arab League charter and all Arab conventions, Arab summit resolutions and Arab unanimity, defied the Arab will, recognized the Israeli enemy, [word indistinct] the United States, and opened up his country to U.S.-Israeli bases.

This is a grave matter which threatens the independence of the Arab nation and on which we can not remain silent. This we put before the Arab political quarters. As to the evolutionary aspect, it is necessary to rebuild, organize, rearm and refinance the liberation front of Oman so that it can undertake the revolutionary task of bringing down this agent regime.

At this time, when we feel that we are free on our free land, at this time when we feel we are happy because we are celebrating one of the days of the strengtheing of freedom and triumph on Libyan soil, there are another Arab people who, at these very hours, are being subjected to aggression; they are being subjected to Israeli raids, being subjected to [word indistinct] every day. They are the fraternal Lebanese people.

While we are happy here, the people there are grieving. We are happy because we triumphed over colonialism on Libyan soil, but the Lebanese people are being subjected daily to aggressive raids on their land. Towns are destroyed from the land, sea and air. The skies, the land and the sea of Lebanon are being violated before the eyes of the Arab nation which is not lifting a finger.

The Lebanese territory and the Lebanese people have endured more than any other Arab territory has endured [word indistinct] the Arab cause and the Palestinian issue. The Lebanese territory is now the only territory which endures the Palestinian resistance. In return, the Lebanese people pay the price. They pay it in blood and lives in return for enduring the Palestinian resistance.

Why doesn't the Arab nation appreciate this pan-Arab historic stand of the Lebanese people? Why are the Lebanese people alone being subjected to aggression without the Arab nation taking collective action to repel the Israeli aggression on Arab Lebanon? How can the Lebanese people alone shoulder the responsibility of protecting the Palestinian resistance? The Palestinian issue is an Arab issue; all the Arabs must shoulder their responsibility.

Lebanon is a member of the Arab League and is being subjected to foreign aggression. In accordance with the Arab League charter, the Arab nation must collectively repel this aggression against this Arab country which is a member of the Arab League. But the aggression is taking place every day and the Arab nation is not carrying out its duty. This fact highlights the need for a summit-level meeting--if any results can be achieved from such a summit meeting and if the resolutions of the summit are respected, especially for Lebanon.

Through their popular conferences, the Libyan people will shoulder their responsibility as one of the people of the Arab nation toward another Arab people, namely the Lebanese people whose towns are being destroyed every day by Israeli bombs from the sea, land and air. Lives are lost every day as a result of this Israeli aggression and the continuous Israeli raids. In spite of all this, they still embrace the Palestinian resistance and allocate for it a part of its land.

The Arab nation must act collectively for the success of the plan of national political reconciliation in Lebanon so that a national government can be set up in Lebanon and so that harmony can be restored among the communities of the Lebanese people.

In return, the Arab nation must inevitably shoulder total responsibility with the Lebanese people. It must also guarantee the presence of the Palestinian resistance on the Lebanese territory. Many fronts were closed to the resistance which you are well aware of.

As to the Jordanian front, which the resistance lost, we hope it will reopen again to the Palestinian resistance. This is a pan-Arab duty for Jordan from which there is no escape, even if it means that it would result in losses for Jordan just as is the case now with regard to Lebanon. The Arab nation, including the Libyan people, must shoulder its share in these losses in return for the protection of the Palestinian resistance.

On this occasion we greet the people of the occupied land, the steadfast people confronting at the same time the enemy, and which deals blows from (?inside) against the Zionist entity at all times. We must back this people and consolidate its struggle and steadfastness in the occupied land. This is a sacred duty of the Libyan people as it is the sacred duty of all Arab peoples.

I do not believe that even among the traditional regimes there is one that does not accept Arab agreement on taking collective defensive measures against the enemy in relation to Lebanese territory, collective Arab measures for the reconstruction of Lebanon, and collective Arab measures to assist in solving the Lebanese and Palestinian problems and in the consolidation of the positions of Palestinian resistance in Lebanon and in the consolidation of the unity of the Lebanese people and the affirmation of the Arabism of the Lebanese people.

At the same time, we must (?admit) that there is (?extremism) that may take place in the Lebanese arena by several Arab sides and, in Lebanon, it is headed by local Lebanese sides.

The whole Arab nation has contributed to this and this is the extreme [word indistinct] against some Lebanese sects, especially the Christian one--a matter which drove it to seek alliance with the enemy. But those who crossed the red line and allied themselves with the enemy regardless of all the causes must be eliminated by all means, and first of all the dirty agent Sa'ad Haddad, who split off a part of the Lebanese Army and joined the Israeli Army and then started to shell Lebanese Arab villages and towns from the occupied land. This dirty agent, Sa'ad Haddad, and those who are with him; there can be no meeting with them. [masses chant for about 5 minutes; slogans indistinct]

Revolutionarily, it is the duty of the Arab revolutionary force to tackle those who cooperate with the Israeli enemy, those who cooperate with the U.S. enemy, those who continue to have dealings with the regime of Qabus, the sultan of the donkey's shed, and those who have failed to fully boycott the agent Egyptian regime.

The Arab revolutionary force concerned in this matter is that which is headed by the heroic Palestinian resistance, whose interest demands the toppling of all the forces impeding the liberation march and the destruction of all the forces which ally themselves with imperialism, the enemy of the Palestine people, in the first place.

In addition to the traditional political action which saves whatever can be saved of the deteriorating Arab conditions, the revolutionary action cannot look backward or stop for one single day and look on. The revolutionary work is creative work. Revolutionary work is the decisive work. The revolutionary force is the living force of the Arab nation. It is the one that makes history and the future. [applause and cheers]

The revolutionary committees have confirmed that the arm of the revolution is long and strong, and that they can reach any place in the world to strike at the enemies of the revolution. [cheers]

After the revolutionary committees confirmed their capability to operate anywhere in the world and that they were capable of striking with bravery and with a steel fist everywhere, and after the enemies of the revolution became convinced that the hotels of London, the brothels of Italy, and the winehouses of Beirut could not protect them from the verdict passed on them by the revolutionary committees--when all this has been asserted, I want to ask the revolutionary committees something.

But before stating these points I want to observe that hundreds of Libyans who fled from the popular revolution since its beginning and until now, have now returned following the ultimatum addressed to them. Others began preparing for their return and all the base attempts by imperialism and agents of imperialism in the region to lure some (?misled people) to cooperate with them have failed. This spy [not named] who fled the country and lost his Libyan nationality for his treason is today a resident of mental hospitals; he has totally collapsed. From the (?Bahnan) hospital in Egypt, he went to the military hospital in Kuwait, and then to the (?Mannuba) mental hospital in Tunis.

I want to ask the revolutionary committees the following: First: To stop now all the fedayeen operations in all parts of the world. [shouts]

Second: Not to carry out the death sentences of the revolutionary committees except on those who are convicted by a revolutionary court. Exceptions to this are those who are proved, in any way--even if this is not by a revolutionary court--to have had dealings with the following: the Egyptian, Israeli, and U.S. authorities. Those who deal with these three authorities commit high treason and lose every protection and deserve death everywhere.

The last attempt by the imperialist circles which have lost the security in their own countries to stand against the revolutionary forces was made by the UK police today--officially. A very strongly worded protest will be presented by the Foreign Secretariat to the UK Government for carrying out this official action against the People's Bureau in London.

The UK police today transported some people--14 in number--in a vehicle and exploited today--being a holiday--when the bureau was closed and staged a pseudodemonstration. Ten of them were Indians and Pakistanis who were misled; the remaining four were Libyans, the sons of (?Tighayit) who committed suicide because he was caught redhanded running a factory for the manufacture of alcohol in his house in Tripoli, and after that he was convicted of dealing with a foreign country, receiving money from the latter. When he was arrested by the revolutionary committees, he committed suicide.

The sons of this man--the 4 of them--were gathered by the UK police with the other 10 foreigners and it was alleged that they were Libyan students staging a demonstration. This indicates the absurdity of the counterrevolutionary attempts.

This indicates how trivial these attempts are. This shows that there is no force capable of opposing the revolution. The last of these absurd attempts is what the UK police did today: It shows that the revolutionary action by the revolutionary committees has triumphed everywhere throughout the world--at home as well as abroad. [cheers]

I would like also to ask the Students' Popular Conferences and the General Congress of the Libyan Students Union to reconsider the resolution they adopted with regard to the necessity for the return to Libya of Libyan students studying abroad at their own expense. They are asked to reconsider this resolution to allow such students to continue their studies at the expense of society or at their own expense, after having ascertained that the masses of the students are strong and capable of toppling the counterrevolutionary elements. [applause and cheers]

In conclusion, I wish to greet the delegations which are sharing with us now the commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the expulsion of the U.S. imperialist forces from our territory. They are:

Brother Mohamed Lamine, the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] prime ministers--the SDAR in which popular conferences and popular committees have been formed and in which the popular authority will be asserted when it succeeds in liberating all the territories of Saquia El Hamra and Rio de Oro. [applause]

We also greet the Iranian popular delegations [applause], particularly the delegation of the Iranian Consultative Council. [applause] We declare our stand by the Iranian Islamic Revolution in the face of all imperialist challenges. [applause] At the same time as we affirm our all-out stand, we also wish to affirm our full stand by the side of the Iranian popular revolution against the imperialist attempts, particularly the U.S. provocations--these aggressive provocations which are directed against the Iranian people, and we express our regret at the present confrontation which is taking place now between an Arab fraternal country, which is Iraq, and the Iranian Revolution.

We hope this confrontation among the brothers will end so that the Islamic unity between the Persians and the Arabs will be restored under the banners of Islam and a new civilization will be born for the world, as we produced a world civilization when the Arabs and Persians united under the banners of Islam in the middle ages, which is the basis of the civilization of the present modern age. [applause]

We also greet the chief of staff of the Chadian forces which are visiting us. [applause] He has come at the head of a delegation and is now with us here. We wish to congratulate them on the evacuation of the French forces from Chadian territory. [applause] At the same time, we regret to see civil war and fighting taking place among the Chadians themselves, their various factions.

We say that Libya has taken a neutral stand in this conflict because it does not wish to side with one Chadian side against another. But from the start and even before the establishment of the people's authority, the Libyan stand was on the side of the whole Chadian people, with all its races, sects and factions, against imperialism and backwardness.

This, too, is our attitude throughout Africa. We have supported the Chadian people against the imperialist forces and the imperialist forces have now left. This is a victory which was realized by the Libyan people and the Chadian people against the imperialist forces. [applause] The Chadian people and their armed forces stood on the side of the Chadian national liberation front--FROLINAT--against the fascist regime in Ndjamena. Through this alliance, it was possible to topple the fascist regime in Ndjamena. FROLINAT thus attained power in Ndjamena. [applause]

But as you know the true situation in Chad well, it is regretted that some time ago, fighting began among the various Chadian factions which belong to FROLINAT. In this case, we decided to adopt a neutral stand. It was necessary that we should take a neutral stand, and we will not interfere in the Chadian internal affairs. We will not interfere in the Chadian war between the Chadian sides. Our stand is essentially with the Chadian people and with FROLINAT--the vanguard of the Chadian people against imperialism, and against fascism in Africa and in Chad.

It is the duty of the Libyan people not to intervene materially in the strife in Chad except in accordance with an official treaty to be signed by the two sides--the Chadian and the Libyan--and to be deposited at the headquarters of the OAU and the United Nations, so that the Libyan material action in Chad will be supported by international law and will be legitimate.

If the Chadian and Libyan sides work out a legal action of this type, a contractual action, this will help them to work together to end the war in Chad and establish security and rebuild Chad.

But without a treaty that permits the Libyans to work with the Chadians in tackling this internal problem, then the Libyans must take a neutral stand.

We also greet the chief of staff of the Burundian Armed Forces. [applause] He is also present with us here at this celebration.

We also greet the delegation of Bulgarian Muslims. [applause]

We also greet the head of the Muslim League in India. We also greet the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps in Libya who are attending the celebration with us.

As much as we rejoice and celebrate the victory of freedom in Libyan territory, we must not stick our heads in the sand and ignore the threats to freedom around us. We must realize that freedom in Libya is in danger as long as the enemy threatens an Arab territory, any Arab territory. As far as the Libyans are concerned, the mission has not ended. It has not ended nationally [Ala Mustawa al-Watan] in terms of national liberation.

The enemy is still lurking in wait for the Arab nation, still scoring victories over the Arab nation. We still have pan-Arab tasks [qawmiyah], represented in the liberation of the Arab territory and the unity of the Arab nation, and the glory of the Islamic nation.

March forward! [applause and cheers]

IRANIAN DELEGATION LEADER LAUDS LIBYAN SOLIDARITY

LD120940 Tripoli JANA in English 0535 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Ra's al-Unuf, June 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The head of the Iranian Consultative Council affirmed the revolutionary solidarity between the Libyan Arab and Iranian peoples indicating that it is one of the outstanding factors of this era, of the Muslim revolution.

In a speech at the massive public celebration at Ra's Al-Unuf on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the expulsion of U.S. bases from the homeland, he pointed that the era of the masses is full of movement, warmth, deep revolution and radical change affirming that this era has witnessed the greatest solidarity movement in history between the two revolutions in Libya and Iran.

He indicated that the Great Al-Fatah Revolution and the Islamic revolution in Iran have their effects and their organic ties. They also have their spiritual, moral and revolutionary dimensions throughout history. He pointed to the depth of religious and fraternal ties binding the two brotherly peoples the Libyan Arab and the Iranian peoples who united inconfronting the spirit of evil and the schemes of American conspiracy.

He said, "We have all lived the misery, tragedies and oppression of the U.S. imperialism and felt together the deep bitterness of living under its slavery and malice." He added, "You started several years ahead of us to evacuate colonialism and its puppets as well as all its factors within the country, and God gave you success."

We feel proud today when we participate with you [in] your celebrations of evacuating the U.S. colonialist bases and all its factors from the Libyan Arab soil.

In his speech the head of delegation carried the greetings of Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the greetings of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Council and the greetings of the Muslim people in Iran to the Muslim Arab people in Libya and their historic leadership.

LIBYAN RADIO TO BEGIN TRANSMISSIONS IN URDU

LD111515 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Benghazi, June 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--During the celebrations of the Livyan Arab people on the 10th anniversary of the U.S. colonial bases evacuation a new directed radio transmission in Urdu will be among other programmes in different languages. The daily programme will start today at 3 p.m. (local time) expounding the dicta of the third universal theory.

MOROCCO

BOUCHETTA DISCUSSES SAHARA CONFLICT IN FRG RADIO INTERVIEW

LD091045 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 4 Jun 80 pp 3, 1

[MAP report: "Morocco Will Never Abandon Any Part of Its Territory, Mr Boucetta Says on Cologne Radio"]

[Text] Rabat, 4 June--"The people who make up the so-called 'POLISARIO' come from the Algerian Hoggar region and from northern Mali and Niger and have nothing to do with the Sahara, Mr M'hamed Boucetta, Istiqlal Party secretary general and minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, said on Cologne Radio.

In a radio interview broadcast by the West German network on Friday, Mr Boucetta dealt with questions relating to events in northwest Africa and recent developments in this region.

Describing the history of the Moroccan people's struggle to regain their southern provinces, the minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation specified that the so-called POLISARIO was formed only after Morocco had effectively liberated its Saharan provinces and that it did not exist politically or militarily during the Spanish occupation.

Answering a question on tension in the region Mr Boucetta indicated that the armed conflict imposed on Morocco is only a link in the chain of expansionist plots hatched by the socialist camp to impose the leadership of those who claim to be the defenders of so-called "progressive" ideology. "That is why we in Morocco are struggling not only to defend ourselves but to combat destructive ideological factions wherever the moral values in which we believe are attacked, especially since we live in a region which forms a link between Europe and Africa--a region which borders on the Mediterranean and the Atlantic."

Questioned on the supply of American weapons to Morocco, Mr Boucetta first recalled that, in this affair, "Morocco is counting above all onits own means and that, consequently, all Moroccans are determined to repel any attack on their territorial integrity."

The minister then specified that Morocco is facing increasingly sophisticated weapons which has led it to buy arms not only from the United States but from other suppliers in order to ensure its defense.

"Nonetheless," he said, "that does not mean that Morocco will make concession. We will never abandon any part of our territory."

In reply to a question on Morocco finding a solution to the problem, Mr Boucetta stressed that the conflict is one between Morocco and Algeria and that consequently there is no third party. Morocco, the minister concluded, "has always been prepared to negotiate to end the tension in the region."

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI MONARCH

JN091809 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 9 Jun 80

[Text] Khartoum, June 9, (SUNA)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri received today a written message from Saudi Arabia's monarch King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. King Khalid's special envoy, the foreign under secretary, Khaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayyan, who delivered the message, met President Numayri for 2 hours.

HABIB MEDIATION BETWEEN ISRAEL, JORDAN CALLED 'UNSUCCESSFUL'

TA111616 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The mission to mediate between Israel and Jordan by U.S. Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs Philip Habib over the division of the Yarmuk River water was unsuccessful. This was stated by Foreign Ministry Assistant Director General Elyashiv ben-Horin, Philip Habib dealt with Israel's demand to receive 140 million cubic meters of water and with Jordan's position that it is prepared to allocate only 40 million cubic meters to Israel. The Foreign Ministry director general spoke before the Knesset committee that handles the project for a canal between the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea. Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen reports. [begin recording]

Jordan is now in a very advanced stage of planning the Al-'Adasiyah Dam at the mouth of the Yarmuk in the framework of its overall program of using the river water. Jordan now expects the United States to obtain Israel's consent to allow work to begin. However, Philip Habib's mission to Israel and Jordan on this matter was unfruitful. Jordan rejected Israel's demand that it be allocated 140 million cubic meters of the Yarmuk water for the irrigation of areas in the Jordan Valley and in Judaea and Samaria. The Jordanians agreed to let Israel have only 40 million cubic meters, claiming that this is the quantity due to Israel according to the Johnston plan, which serves as a basis for the division of water between the two countries.

The Foreign Minister assistant director general told the committee members Israel can delay the establishment of the al-'Adasiyah Dam, which is to control the flow of the Yarmuk from the Jordanian Al-Ghawr Canal, which irrigates parts of the Jordanian Jordan Valley. Israel can do this since the planned dam borders on Israel.

The Jordanian project to divert the Yarmuk water, which also includes the establishment of the Maqarin Dam, is expected to cost about $1 billion. The alignment Knesset members on the committee claimed that the establishment of the Israeli carrier to transfer water from the Kinneret to the Jordan Valley settlements without consulting Jordan weakness Israel in its contacts with Jordan. Some 26 million cubic meters of water flow in the Israeli carrier annually, and its maximum capacity is 50 million cubic meters.

Difficulties in Dam Project

TA111144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The Jordanians have made great progress in planning the Al-'Adasiyah Dam in the framework of their program for using the Yarmuk water and they are now expecting the United States to obtain Israel's agreement to begin work. However, Israel does not agree because the Jordanians are refusing to allocate 140 million cubic meters of the Yarmuk water for irrigating the Jordan Rift Valley, Judaea and Samaria. Amman agrees to allocate only 40 million cubic meters for this purpose. Our correspondent Yzvi Yisra'eli comments that Israel has the power to prevent the Jordanian plan, since the Al-'Adasiyah Dam is to abut Israeli territory.

The Jordanian project, which also includes the construction of a large dam, is scheduled to cost $1 billion. The Jordanians have also prepared a preliminary survey of the possibilities for digging a channel from the Red Sea to the Dead Sea. All these details were discussed by the Knesset Committee for the Seas planning meeting. It heard a report on the contacts recently held by U.S. mediator Philip Habib. The committee criticized the government for implementing the program to bring water to the Jordan Rift Valley from Lake Tiberias. The critics said this program meant that Israel was unilaterally using the regional water, thus weakening its complaints to Jordan about achieving regional cooperation.

BURG, MURTADA MEET TO DISCUSS AUTONOMY TALKS

TA111241 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In Jerusalem this morning the head of the Israeli autonomy negotiating team, Dr Yosef Burg, had a meeting with Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'id Murtada. This was the first time they had conferred together since the news that Israel was objecting to the fact that Egypt was briefing the PLO on the autonomy talks. David Essing reports:

[Essing] With an American invitation to Israel and Egypt expected within the next few hours in Washington, Ambassador Murtada and Dr Burg discussed the problems in the autonomy negotiations. Israel's objection to Egypt reporting to the PLO was also discussed. [begin recording]

Dr Burg, did you lodge an Israeli protest to Egypt about Egypt's reporting to the PLO on the progress in the talks?
[Burg] I cannot say that I gave an official protest, but I cannot say that it was not mentioned.

[Essing] And what is your reaction to that, Mr Ambassador, to Israel's protest?
[Murtada] The minister said just now that it was not a protest and to every question there is an answer.

[Essing] Will Egypt continue to brief the PLO on the talks?
[Murtada] Not on everything, but....
[Burg--interrupting] I would like to say there is one positive and one negative thing. The positive, in my eyes, and I did not conceal my opinion, is that, after all, both the Egyptians and the Israelis, we want the Palestinians to come forward and join the talks. Up to this point we are together.
[Murtada] We agree.
[Burg] We agree. From this point, we have different opinions and I would not like to comment more than what I just said and I believe you agree with me.

[Essing] Could we just ask you, Mr Ambassador, why Egypt has felt it important to brief the PLO on the talks?
[Murtada] Well, Palestinians are the main subject of the conflict. I think that explains everything, and we would like them, as Mr Minister said, we would like them to join in.
[end recording]

[Essing] Israel and Egypt are still at odds, then, over Cairo's briefing the PLO. It looks as if this difference of view will have to be worked out in further contacts, possible with the American mediation.

LAND TRAFFIC BETWEEN ISRAEL, EGYPT REPORTED SMALL

TA120549 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Four months after the opening of the border for land travelers between Israel and Egypt, only one private Israeli car and no Egyptian vehicles have crossed to the other side. Our reporter says only 600 Israeli trouists have passed that point at Ne'ot Sinai. Normalization officials were surprised at this and say it is a great departure from the expectations of those who signed the agreements between the two countries.

NEGEV AIRFIELDS CONSTRUCTION TO BE COMPLETED ON TIME

TA121244 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The Negev airfields built by the Americans will be completed on time, April 1982. This was reported by the directors of the project in a news conference in Tel Aviv today in reaction to reports regarding difficulties emerging in the work. The director of the project, Brig Gen Moshe Bartov, said it seems that the two airfields will cost less than the original estimate of $1.4 billion. Our correspondent Yosi Melman reports: [begin recording]

There are occasional technical and other difficulties in the work on the two Negev airfields of 'Avedat and Ramon. This is natural, the director of the project, Brig Gen Moshe Bartov stressed. Teams and directors change and will change in the future as well and if you like you could also call them dismissals, Bartov added. The representative of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Gen John (Wall) confirms the Ma'ariv report: The project's manpower director, Mr (Davis) was found unsuitable and sent back to the United States. The contract of another director, vice president of the (Perini) Building Company, has expired and he was sent to another project. However, despite everything, Moshe Bartov emphasized, the two airfields will be established on time. [end recording]

BOMB DISCOVERED NEAR ARAB OFFICIAL'S HOUSE

TA120838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Last night the security forces discovered a bomb near the house of the mukhtar of (Bayt Zurif) on Mount Hebron. Bomb disposal experts detonated the charge. No one was injured and there was no damage.

The ITIM correspondent in Judaea and Samaria reports that unknown people knocked on the door of the mukhtar's house, demanding that he let them in. When he refused they tried to force their way in, but finally went away. The mukhtar called the security forces and they discovered the bomb.

FATAH SAID OPPOSED TO RESIGNATION OF ARAB MUNICIPAL COUNCILS

TA121144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The Fatah organization has shelved its struggle to drive the municipal councils in the territories to resignation. This may be the reason why Rashad ash-Shawwa and Ilyas Frayj have retracted their resignations. The Fatah organization apparently desires to dissipate the suspicions that its members are responsible for the assassination attempts against the mayors. Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf were the leaders of the opposition emerging against resignation.

KHALAF OFFERED TREATMENT IN U.S. HOSPITAL

TA111211 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] The U.S. consul general in Jerusalem, Brandon Groove, visited Karim Khalaf at the Ramallah hospital yesterday, and officially informed him about the United States' willingness to provide him with suitable medical treatment there.

It appears that Khalaf will leave for the United States to continue the treatment. Karim Khalaf has a brother in the United States who is a physician, and he visited him frequently.

In was reported from Bethlehem last night that the military government is continuing to forbid Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj to visit Karim Khalaf in Ramallah. According to military government instructions the West Bank mayors are not allowed to leave their cities without an appropriate license. However, the military government allowed Ilyas Frayj to visit Gaza Mayor Rashad Ash-Shawwa a few days ago.

TNT MOVEMENT ISSUES THREATS AGAINST 'AL HAMISHMAR

TA111128 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The organization called TNT [Teror Neged Teror] (Terror Against Terror) has begun threatening personnel from 'AL HAMISHMAR.

A man identifying himself as a member of the organization called the home of 'AL HAMISHMAR editor Mark Gefen last night and read the following message: "This is the TNT speaking. All 'AL HAMISHMAR editorial board members are traitors and are finished." The threat has been reported to the police, who immediately began to deal with the matter.

SHELI ANNOUNCES ESTABLISHMENT OF SELF-DEFENSE FORCE

TA111247 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Sheli is establishing a militia [last word in English] for self-defense. This was announced by Me'ir Pa'il and Uri Avneri at a Jerusalem news conference. Since the police are exhibiting weakness, Me'ir Pa'il said, Sheli will have no alternative but to establish an organization for self-defense to act against people making programs. Pa'il stressed that the militiamen will not hold or use any form of weapons whatsoever and will only maintain a presence. The militia has been established following a break in at the movement's club in Tel Aviv and after its leaders received several telephone calls this week threatening to assassinate them. At the news conference the speakers warned against a civil war and the danger of extremist rightwing elements, who may gain cooperation and sympathy from the establishment, plotting against the democratic rule in Israel.

BRIEFS

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION FIGURES--As of 28 May, 1,530 people immigrated to Israel. It is estimated that the general figure for May will be about 1,650, in comparison with almost 3,000 people last May. The figures for immigrants from the USSR last year and this year are similar: 700 for this month, in comparison with 980 in April and 1,300 in March. That is a significant and consistent drop. The dropout rate remains fairly stable; a little more than 60 percent of those Jews leaving the Soviet Union drop out in Vienna. Experts believe that the Russians are making it more difficult for Jews to receive exit visas, particularly for those from Odessa and Kiev. [Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 1 Jun 80 TA]

GOVERNMENT RAISES FUNDS--The government raised 10.7 billion Israeli pounds for the public in May 1980. During the same period, the government redeemed bonds totalling 4.6 billion pounds. Thus, the next capital raised from the public amounted to 6.1 billion pounds. This is the largest sum--in real terms--raised in a long time. This sum includes 2.3 billion pounds worth of government bonds, 2.4 billion pounds worth of savings programs and 6 billion pounds worth of contributions to pension funds and insurance. [Text] [Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Jun 80 p 8 TA]

ETHIOPIA

POLITICAL FORCES TO BE UNITED UNDER ONE PARTY

FL111227 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The first meeting of the organizing committee of Ethiopia's Working People's Party, an historic event which will reaffirm the unity of the Ethiopian revolution's vanguard forces, is scheduled to begin next Monday. This congress' organizing committee was created last 18 April and is charged with the task of organizing a strong party of the Ethiopian working people, based on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and responsible for eradicating feudalism and imperialism's remnants from the country.

MINISTER REPORTS REJECTION OF ILO MOVE PROPOSAL

LD111534 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 11 Jun 80 EA

[Excerpt] Attempts to move the offices of the African branch of the ILO away from Addis Ababa by a few individuals pursuing their own interests have proved abortive after failing to gain acceptance from many African countries. This is what Comrade Kassa Kebede, minister of labor and social affairs, said in a press statement on return from the week long 66th regular session of the ILO in Geneva in presenting the results of the conference. The individuals who wanted to move the African branch of ILO office away from Addis Ababa proposed that the office should be based in Geneva because it is difficult to communicate with other African countries from Addis Ababa. Comrade Kassa Kebede said that these individuals also gave other spurious reasons, which failed to gain acceptance from other African member countries, since the proposal is contrary to the decision of the organization's general assembly of 1976 to strengthen the branch offices in various continents. Comrade Kassa Kebede said that this question never arose until a new director of the African branch was appointed and took up his post. The former branch director had testified before the ILO that he had not encountered the problem that was raised and said that it did not exist. The minister said that many African countries have expressed surprise that such a matter was raised at all at the ILO since the offices of the OAU, the Economic Commission for Africa and other international organizations are all based in Addis Ababa.

UGANDA

USE OF PRIVATE ARMIES TO SUPPORT PARTIES DECRIED

LD112244 Dar es Salaam in English to central and southern Africa 1600 GMT 11 Jun 80 EA

[Text] Kampala--The vice chairman of Uganda's ruling Military Commission, Ndugu Yoweri Museveni, has warned against the use of private armies to back political parties contesting the forthcoming general elections. Radio Uganda quoted Ndugu Museveni as saying that while Uganda could have many political parties, it could not afford private armies. He added that those who sought to use the national army for sectarian purposes were enemies of the people.

It was announced last week that Ndugu Museveni is chairman of a new political party, the Uganda Patriotic Movement. The two biggest political parties in Uganda are the Uganda People's Congress led by Ndugu Milto Obote and the Democratic Party led by Ndugu Paul Semwogerere.

GABON

BONGO RECEIVES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PARTY DELEGATION

AB112028 Libreville Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] The president of the republic, head of government, secretary general and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party, His Excellency Eli Hadj Omar Bongo, this morning received a delegation of the Central African Democratic Union, led by the secretary general, Mr (Pazagi). Comrade [name indistinct] was present at the reception. The purpose of the Central African delegation to Gabon is to get acquainted with the organization and functioning of our party, the PDG [Gabonese Democratic Party].

CHAD

MINISTER DENIES FRANCE AIDING SOUTHERN SECESSION

AB111128 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Paris, 11 Jun (AFP)--The verbal fighting accompanying the 10-week civil war in Chad flared again here Tuesday when Agriculture Minister Lossimian Naimbaye denied accusations that France was helping the southern part of the country secede.

Mr Lossimian Naimbaye, here on his way home from a meeting in Rome with officials of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), denied that there were any plans for spliting Chad. He also denied repeated reports that FAN units had seized the presidential complex in the capital, Ndjamena, from the forces of President Goukouni Oueddei and that major towns in the northern Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti region, including the administrative capital, Faya-Largeau, had switched allegiance to Mr Habre.

The latter claim was a gratuitous and too facile affirmation which shows a complete misunderstanding of the region, of the realities of the country and of the populations it comprises, the agriculture minister said.

In Ndjamena, he said, the FAN had never occupied the presidential buildings. It had probably tried to carve out a passage to the River Chari as an escape route, he said, but that had failed and FAN units remained split up and encircled.

AFP SAYS OUEDDEI AIDE KILLED IN 'UNCLEAR' CIRCUMSTANCES

AB120645 Paris AFP in English 0353 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Jun (AFP)--A leading military aide of Chad interim President Goukouni Oueddei has been killed here in circumstances which remain unclear, according to reliable sources. The sources said that Revolutionary Council member Mahamat Ali Younous, who was inspector-general of the People's Armed Forces (FAP) of Mr Oueddei's National Liberation Front, died last Saturday.

A FAP official said Mr Younous, 30, died during fighting against the troops of dissident Defense Minister Hissein Habre. But reports from the Habre side said a FAP defector told them that Oueddei henchmen killed Mr Younous near the main police station and the Central Bank here, just after he had come from a mediation meeting between the two warring factions.

GHANA

PARLIAMENT APPEALS TO MUGABE TO MAINTAIN STABILITY

AB111907 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Parliament today gave a second reading to a bill to abolish sanctions imposed by two decrees on Southern Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe, and repeal those decrees. The two decrees are the Southern Rhodesia Sanctions Decree 1967 and NLCD [National Liberation Council Decree] 290. According to the report of the parliamentary committee which studied the bill, the abolition of sanctions and the repeal of the two decrees have become necessary because Rhodesia has become independent under majority rule and Zimbabwe's sovereignty is recognized by Ghana, the OAU and the United Nations. The two decrees have therefore become obsolete and purposeless and their retention on the circuit book has become unnecessary.

During the debate members made passionate appeals to the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, to maintain internal stability to insure rapid economic development. Members said the new nation should succeed because of the special regard Ghana has for the prime minister, Mr Mugabe, and expressed the conviction that this could be achieved by pursuing democratic but firm policies. Members advised the Zimbabwe leader to avoid flirting with ideologies and prove to the world that the multiracial experiment can succeed.

LIBERIA

LIBERIA TO ATTEND OAU MINISTERIAL, SUMMIT MEETINGS

AB111935 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 11 June 80

[Text] It has been announced in Monrovia that Liberia will attend both the OAU Foreign Ministerial Council meeting and the Heads of State Summit in Freetown, Sierra Leone, next month. This was disclosed in Monrovia today by Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews while answering questions from PRC [People's Redemption Council] members at the capitol building at the start of the confirmation hearing on the declaration of assets of government officials. Minister Matthews said Liberia will continue to live up to its commitments as a member of the OAU, the nonaligned movement and the United Nations Organization.

MINISTERIAL CONFIRMATION HEARINGS BY PRC BEGIN

AB112145 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Excerpt] On the first day of confirmation hearings on the declaration of assets of Liberian Government officials, Foreign Minister Gabriel Bacchus Matthews has said that he does not personally own any land, house, car or even a bank account. The confirmation hearings began at the capitol building this morning following the recent announcement by the military government of Liberia that all government officials who are to be commissioned by the head of state must first declare their assets.

Mr Matthews began by saying that his [word indistinct] before the PRC this morning was in protest to the fact that all PRC members should have been the first to declare their assets. However, the 32-year-old foreign minister said he was happy to tell the government all it wanted to know about him and his past activities. Matthews said he believes his life has been a classic example of commitment to the cause of the Liberian people. Mr Matthews said he is a political scientist who believes in socialism, and a baptist who believes in principles.

He made it clear that he owns no land, house, car or even a bank account, although he has a [word indistinct] liability of over $2,000. He added he is still owing debts but has no outstanding obligations to the Liberian Electricity Corporation or the Water and Sewer Corporation.

On his activities with the progressive alliance of Liberian [word indistinct], the foreign minister said he was [few words indistinct] and because of his association with that organization, which, he said, had formed the first true political party in Liberia, the PCP [Progressive Peoples Party], he was arrested and jailed twice on charges of treason prior to the 12 April coup. He claimed that all the charges against him were (?fictitious).

This morning's hearing were witnessed by a cross section of the public, with local and foreign journalists present, only PRC members had the authority to ask questions.

Also appearing before the PRC for confirmation hearings this morning was the minister of local government, Oscar J. Quiah, Mr Quiah told the PRC that he has $20,000 cash in personal assets and he also said, he has a house which he lives in presently, built on land leased from one Mr (Austin Kamara). He said the house is valued at $4,000. The local government minister also disclosed that he has another house which is under construction, on which, he said, he had already spent $17,000.

PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION COUNCIL COMMITTEES CREATED

AB120738 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Eight standing committees have been established by the PRC to handle the affairs of the council, the highest decision making body of the military government of Liberia. A PRC release said yesterday that committees established with chairman and members include: Executive, Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Health and Education, Public Works, Lands and Mines, Local Government and Agriculture, Labor, Youth and Sports, and Information.

Maj Gen Thomas W. Syen is chairman of the Committee on [the] Executive with Brig Gen J. Nicolas (Poldiear) Jr as co-chairman and the members include Lt Col (Fallah G. Zanny) and Brig Gen Thomas Quiwonkpa. The Committee on Commerce, Industry and Transportation is headed by Lt (Fallah G. Zanny). That on Health and Education is charied by Brig Gen Nicolas (Poldiear). The Public Works Committee is chaired by Capt Jacob Swen while Maj Gen Thomas W. Syen heads the Committee on Local Government and Agriculture. The Lands and Mines Committee is chaired by Capt Henry S. Zuo; that of Labor, Youth and Sports is headed by Maj Jerry (Jorwle) while Capt Joseph K. (Sunsay) is chairman of the Committee on Education.

GOVERNOR DISMISSED BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT MINISTER

AB120750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] The governor and vice governor of New Kru Town have been dismissed by Local Government Minister Oscar Quiah in response to a petition from the citizens of the borough. The governor, Madam (Cicely Monnah), and her vice, Mr Alexander S. (Sampo), were dismissed when Minister Quiah addressed citizens of New Kru Town. The petition referred to the two officials as promoters of disunity within the area. The citizens also described the officials as anti-revolutionary elements and recommended Mr (Esclaw Fokker) and Mr Aloysius (Tapeh) as governor and vice governor.

Local Government Minister Quiah said his ministry was aimed at promoting unity among the people of Liberia but told the New Kru Town citizens to be careful in naming people as anti-revolutionaries. No official confirmation has yet come from the Ministry of Local Government as to the acceptance of those recommended to succeed Madam (Monnah) and Mr (Sampo).

MALI

SFRY OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR PRESIDENT

LD111258 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Bamako, June 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic has presented to Political Secretary of the Democratic Union of the Malian People's Executive Bureau Sori Coulibaly a message from President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic for President Moussa Traore. The message regards current international questions and activity of the nonaligned movement.

In Bamako Milorad Pesic talked also with Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and with Executive Bureau Secretary Dumn Mamadou Dembele. The current development of international relations was considered and the important role of the nonaligned movement as an irreplaceable factor in finding just solutions for problems emerged in the world was emphasized.

Special attention was given to joint actions of nonaligned and developing countries towards the establishment of a new world economic order and, in this connection, to the forthcoming special session of the United Nations.

NIGER

PRESIDENT KOUNTCHE RECEIVES POLISARIO LEADER

AB111540 Paris AFP in French 1429 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Niamey, 11 June (AFP)--A delegation of the POLISARIO Front led by its secretary general, Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, was received by President Seyni Kountche on Wednesday.

After the meeting Mr Abdelaziz stated that the meeting was on the latest developments in the region and the situation in Africa, especially in the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR].

Our people's aspirations are like those of other African peoples, the secretary general said, adding that President Seyni Kountche has always recognized the rights of our people to independence and has always shown a great interest in our people's struggle.

It will be recalled that Niger has not recognized the SDAR.

NIGERIA

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER MAKES 3-DAY VISIT TO SPAIN

For reportage on External Affairs Minister Ishaya Audu's official, 3-day visit to Spain, see the 12 June issue and subsequent issues of the Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

TOGO

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TOGO-BENIN JOINT COMMISSION SESSION

AB110833 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Contacts between Togo and Benin are maintained on a regular basis through the Togo-Benin Joint Commission, (?under the leadership) of the guide of the Togolese revolution, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, and his friend and brother, the president of the Benin Republic, Col Mathieu Kerekou. Yesterday the commission met again at Paduga under the joint chairmanship of Comrade Lt Col Vincent Guezodje, worthy member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, minister of interior and public security and the militant Kpotivi Tevi-Kjidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau and the Togolese interior minister. A press communique was released at the end of the meeting. It is read by Comrade (Mark Dekpete), commander of the Beninese State Commissariat for Public Security. [begin recording]

Within the framework of periodic meetings between the interior ministers of the People's Republic of Benin and the Togolese Republic headed by their excellencies, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, president of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, and president of the People's Republic of Benin and by Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding president of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the republic, a Beninese delegation led by Comrade Guezodje Vincent, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party, minister of interior and public security of the People's Republic of Benin, and a Togolese delegation led by the militant Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe Lacle, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of interior, met at Pagouda on 9 June 1980.

The work was carried out by two commissions which examined the problem of cooperation between the administrative authorities in the border regions (?of the two countries) on the one hand and the problem of cooperation between security forces on the other hand.

Concerning the problem of cooperation between the administrative authorities of the border areas, the following points were closely examined by the two parties. First the confrontation of border [word indistinct], second the cultivation of land, third the protection of wildlife and plants, fourth the respect of hunting laws [words indistinct] and laws for river and lagoon fishing. The two parties noted that the Togolese and Beninese border authorities make administrative reports. They stressed the need to maintain a permanent climate of good-neighborliness and brotherhood between the worthy people living in the border regions.

Next the problem of illegal hunters was examined. The two parties underlined the importance that the two governments attach to the protection of plants and wildlife. They underlined the need for indispensable cooperation between the ministers in charge of protecting wildlife and plants. National and regional (?secret) services are to unite to see to the application of the laws in each state on hunting, fishing [word indistinct].

On cooperation between the security forces and the problem of movement of people between the two countries, the following points were raised. The (?acceptance) of valid identity cards, and the fight against counterfeiters and drug peddlers. The two parties expressed their satisfaction with the frank cooperation existing between the public security forces of the states and reaffirmed the need to do everything possible to maintain this climate of understanding in order to ward off the imperialists and their lackeys who are trying to destabilize the Beninese and Togolese revolutions, whose only objective is the happiness of their peoples.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of true understanding which demonstrated the absolute determination of both parties to strengthen the bonds of brotherhood created between the two sister countries by history and geography.

Comrade Vincent Guezodje, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party and minister of interior and public security, thanked the militant Kpotivi Tevi-Djidjogbe, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of interior, for the fraternal, spontaneous and authentically African reception accorded him and his delegation and asked him to convey to the brotherly Togolese people, their great party, the Togolese People's Rally, and their illustrious leader, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, the wishes for happiness and prosperity of the Beninese people, their vanguard party, the Beninese People's Revolutionary Party and their head of state, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou. Issued at Pagouda on 9 June 1980. [applause]

The Beninese minister of interior and public security, Col Vincent Guezodje, and his delegation were welcomed at the (Kelimba) border post by militant Lacle who was accompanied by several personalities including the Togolese People's Rally's regional commissioners in Atakpame, Pagouda, Kante, Baffilo, Tchamba and Aneho. At (Kelimba), Ketao as well as at Pagouda, the party's activist groups glorified the cooperation between Benin the Togo and the friendship between Presidents Eyadema and Kerekou. In his speech welcoming the Beninese delegation, the party's regional commissioner in Pagouda, militant (Akarancir), recalled the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the Beninese and Togolese peoples.

Togolese Interior Minister Lacle, who spoke next, said: [Begin recording] The Pagouda meeting follows that of Likossa in the People's Republic of Benin and is in accordance with the (?desire) of our respective heads of state, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema [applause], and Col Mathieu Kerekou [applause] to see entente and brotherhood reign on the African Continent and particularly between the brotherly peoples of Togo and Benin. This was why our two leaders have recommended frequent meetings between the Togolese and Beninese interior ministers in order to consolidate the policy of good neighborliness being pursued by our two governments. This policy aims at the total elimination of everything that can create confusion and misunderstanding between our hard-working and militant masses. [end recording]

In his reply, the Beninese minister of interior and public security, Col Vincent Guezodje, expressed happiness at meeting his Togolese counterpart and said that the Pagouda meeting underscores the efforts made by both countries to insure peace and security for our peoples. Col Vincent Guezodje said:

[Begin recording] We want our peoples to live in peace and peaceful coexistence. Our two peoples states and governments, which are members of the Economic Community of West African States and the OAU, have demonstrated their determination to work for Africa's development and peace and particularly to foil all the reactionary imperialist maneuvers to destabilize our regimes. [end recording]

BRIEFS

EEC-NIGER RIVER COMMISSION AGREEMENT--A financing agreement was signed in Conakry on 8 May 1980 by the executive secretary of the Niger River Commission, Mr (Jawa Mauri Traore), and the representative of the EEC Commission, Mr Jean Paul Martin, who is based in Niamey, in connection with the European Development Fund project in the Niger Basin. The agreement involves 1.5 million European units of account, worth 438 million CFA francs, and will enable the Niger River Commission to undertake its prospective program for hydroelectric power production, navigation, fishing, agriculture and industrial projects in the Niger Basin. [Conakry Domestic Service in French 1615 GMT 11 Jun 80 AB]

ANGOLA

CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH CUBA SIGNED

FL111351 Havana Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba and Angola have signed an intergovernmental cooperation protocol in the construction branch. The document was signed by Levi Farah, an official of the Cuban Government for foreign constructions, and Angolan Construction Minister Horacio Braz da Silva. The protocol points out that the work of the Cuban Construction Enterprise in Angola is of good quality and contributes to the national reconstruction effort.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO DOS SANTOS

AB111145 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] In Luanda yesterday the chairman of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, received a personal message from his Brazilian counterpart, Baptista Figueiredo. The message was delivered by the Brazilian foreign minister, Mr Raniro Saraiva Guerreiro. Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge, the Brazilian ambassador in Luanda, Mr Rodolpho Godoy de Souze Dantas, and the adviser at the Brazilian presidency, Mr (Renaldo Sadenben), were present when the message was delivered to the head of state at the presidential palace.

BRIEFS

FRG CREDIT TO MADAGASCAR--Antananarivo, 7 June (AFP)--West Germany is giving Madagascar a credit of 11.2 million dollars to finance agricultural projects, improve infrastructures and buy heavy equipment as part of a two-year package of agreements oconcluded here. The accords were signed yesterday by Willi Ehmann, director of the West German Economic Cooperation Ministry, and Christian Remi Richard, the Madagascan foreign minister, after six days of talks. Repayment is to be over 50 years, with a 10-year grace period, and at an interest rate of .75 percent. West Germany also agreed to give Madagascar outright 3.2 million dollars this year to finance the study of bilateral cooperation projects and produce animal vaccines. The two countries agreed as well to meet every two years for similar aid talks. [Text] [Paris AFP in English 0910 GMT 7 Jun 80 AB]